

# Project Accounting II Construction and Major Maintenance

#### What This Course Is About

Project Accounting in AASIS is the collection, grouping, organizing and reporting of information to account for federal grants and assets under construction. This course focuses on using the Project System to account for assets under construction (AuCs). A separate course focuses on Project Accounting as used for federal grants and other funding sources.

#### Who Should Attend This Course

Agency directors, managers, or accountants working with assets and assets under construction should attend this course. End users who have AASIS role assignments ZFI0019--Agency Project Accounting or ZFI0020--Agency Project Accounting Specialist should attend this course.

#### What You Should Know Before Coming to Class

Before coming to class, you should know AASIS Basic Navigation or be an experienced user of AASIS. You should have successfully completed the AASIS Asset Management course (AM101). It would also be helpful to know what construction or major maintenance projects your agency has and the method of financing for them.

#### What You Will Learn from This Course

This course prepares you to correctly create master data for Project Definitions, WBS elements, and Assets under Construction.

It provides guidance for the accumulation of capitalized and non-capitalized costs.

It helps you understand the process of settling costs collected in WBS elements to assets under construction and major maintenance projects and settling them to a fixed asset shell.

It provides information about depreciation of assets and AuCs.

It teaches you about the reporting tools available in AASIS and how to use them to locate data associated with projects, WBS elements, and assets.

#### **Course Structure**

Chapters 1 through 10 explain the creation, accounting and settlement of costs associated with assets under construction. Chapters 11 through 14 are about reporting for construction and major maintenance projects.

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Chapter 1
Overview and Integration



# Project Accounting for Construction and Major Maintenance Chapter 1 Overview and Integration

# **How Are Projects Used in AASIS?**

AASIS projects are a way to collect, group, organize, and report information. Projects use Project Definitions to store information and WBS elements to collect transactional data to account for grants and assets under construction.

The Project System Module provides an easy way to extract grant and construction information out of AASIS. The Project Definition stores information about the type of project or grant, purpose, and funding source. You can add WBS elements to financial transactions to capture revenue and/or costs associated with a specific grant or asset under construction. This transactional data can then be incorporated in reports or, in the case of construction costs, transferred to an asset under construction.

For reporting purposes, the WBS elements can be organized in hierarchies much like cost center groups and internal order groups. A report selected by project will show data for all of the WBS elements contained within the project.

#### Where Does the Project System fit into the Big Picture?

There are various components, called "modules" and "sub modules" in AASIS. The Project System is a sub module of the Financial (FI) module. These modules and sub modules are "integrated" which means that a transaction created in one module creates transactional postings in other modules.

AASIS contains both "master data" and "transactional data".

- Master data is related information that forms the basis of system processing. It is usually created once and maintained centrally for all users. An exception to this rule is master data for Projects, which are created by end users. Master data is used in transactions, to create transactional data.
- Transactional data is related to processed documents. All the data that AASIS stores in documents is considered transactional data. Entering a WBS element on a transaction creates transactional data for projects.

Example: An AASIS user enters a purchase order using the master data of WBS element, material, vendor, and cost center. The saved purchase order is transactional data.

The following are some of the ways that the Project System affects and is affected by other modules of AASIS.

- A non-statistical WBS element will affect other modules by deriving the fund and funds center for the transaction. The concept of statistical versus non-statistical WBS elements is explained in detail in Chapter Two.
- General Ledger Module (GL) contains the chart of accounts and account balances for the state of Arkansas. A General Ledger transaction



containing a WBS element will cause a separate document to be posted in the Controlling Module to the WBS element.

- Accounts Payable Module (AP) contains the vendor master records and transactional data created by direct invoices. When the direct invoice contains a WBS element, the cost will be added to the project.
- Accounts Receivable Module (AR) contains the customer master records and transactional data created by customer invoices. When a customer invoice is entered using a WBS element, the revenue will be counted as part of the project.
- Cash Management Module (CM) contains the master data for house banks for treasury and commercial accounts. You will use this module to determine if a warrant has been redeemed or if a deposit has been posted. When a WBS element is entered on the deposit, the revenue will be counted as part of the project.
- Special Purpose Ledger Module (SPL) balances all transactions by fund. A project may have revenues and/or expenses in more than one fund.
  - The SPL balances the transaction based on the fund(s) derived either from the cost center(s) or the WBS element(s). If a WBS element is non-statistical, the fund used by the SPL is derived from the WBS element. If a WBS element is statistical, the fund is derived from the cost center.
- Controlling Module (CO), like the Project System, is primarily used for reporting. It contains cost centers, which usually derive the fund and funds center assignment as noted above. It also contains cost elements which are used in CO postings to describe the type of expenditure or revenue.
- Funds Management Module (FM) is used to control the budget and account for appropriation. You can use this module to view budget related information for funds and funds centers associated with your construction and major maintenance projects. As noted above, a non-statistical WBS element derives the Funds Management assignment in a transaction.
- Materials Management Module (MM) is used for ordering and receiving goods and services. When a WBS element is entered into a purchasing document, the cost of the goods or services being purchased will be charged to the WBS element upon receipt.

The Human Resources Module (HR) contains several sub modules which capture information about state employee labor and benefits. WBS elements may be entered into time sheets or position organizational data to capture the costs of labor and benefits as part of the project.



Chapter 2
Project Definitions and
WBS Elements



In Chapter Two, you will learn when to use Project Definitions; understand the difference between statistical and non-statistical WBS elements; learn how to define Project Definitions and WBS elements; and view the existing capital projects for your agency in AASIS.

#### **Key Points**

- Grants and construction projects are accounted for as projects in AASIS.
- Costs and revenues are charged at the WBS element level, not directly to the Project Definition. Therefore, each project must contain at least one WBS element.
- A Project Definition may have one or many WBS elements.
- Projects and WBS elements can be deleted if they haven't been used in postings and are in "created" or "released" status. Other Projects/WBS elements can be marked for deletion if they have not been used in any transactional postings

#### **WBS Elements**

WBS stands for Work Breakdown Structure.

WBS elements are "collectors" of revenue and expenses associated with a project.

Each WBS element must be designated as either statistical or non-statistical.

**Non-Statistical** (real) WBS elements have the following characteristics:

- They have a fund/funds center assignment.
- The fund/funds center assignment for transactions containing a nonstatistical WBS element is derived from the WBS Element.
- Each non-statistical WBS element can have only one fund/funds center assigned to it.
- A plan for a non-statistical WBS element can be entered either in the Project System or Special Purpose Ledger (See Chapter 10).

**Statistical** WBS elements have the following characteristics:

- They do not have a fund/funds center assignment.
- The fund/funds center assignment for transactions containing a statistical WBS element is derived from the cost center.
- A plan for a statistical WBS element cannot be entered in the Project System but can be entered in the Special Purpose Ledger (See Chapter 10).



#### How Do You Know Which To Use?

Non-statistical WBS elements must be used for construction/major maintenance projects. These WBS elements must be non-statistical so that settlement of costs to an asset under construction can occur for financial statement presentation.

Generally, statistical WBS elements are used for any other purpose. This allows tracking of information for reporting in the Project System.

#### **Accounting for Assets under Construction**

Assets under Construction (AuC) are assets that have not been placed in service. Because these assets are not being used by the agency, they are not depreciated for full accrual accounting. However, the cost associated to these assets must be reflected as capital outlay for modified accrual accounting. The AuC asset class allows this accounting representation.

Capitalized construction costs are accumulated in WBS elements and settled to the asset under construction at the end of each fiscal year or the completion of the project, whichever comes first.

Upon completion of the project, the total capitalized costs become the acquisition value of the asset. The asset is then placed in service and depreciation begins. The State of Arkansas uses monthly straight-line depreciation over the life of the asset.

#### **Definitions**

- Asset—A probable future economic benefit obtained or controlled by a
  particular entity as a result of past transactions or events. These
  economic resources can be tangible or intangible.
- Capital Asset—An asset that meets the State's capitalization policy such as land, buildings, equipment, etc. that is used in state operations and has an initial useful life beyond one year.
- Capital Outlays—Expenditures for the acquisition of, addition to, or major maintenance of capital assets intended to benefit future periods.
- Depreciation—The portion of the cost of a capital asset representing the expiration in the useful life of the asset attributable to wear and tear, deterioration, and obsolescence which is charged off during a particular period.



#### **Budgeting for Assets under Construction**

The budgetary basis of accounting for the State of Arkansas requires construction—related expenditures to be recorded using the commitment item that best represents the actual expenditure being made. Agencies must use the Project System to accomplish this.

Construction and Major Maintenance commitment line items appearing in the appropriation acts are non-spendable. In order to use the appropriation in commitment item 509:00:05 (Construction) and commitment item 512:00:32 (Major Maintenance), a budget transfer must be completed. The budget should be transferred from these commitment items based on the expenditures necessary to carry out the intent of the authorizing legislative act. Budget may be transferred into the following commitment items:

- Maintenance and Operation (CI 502:00:02)—Use this commitment item to pay for such items as low value equipment, meals, lodging, transportation, materials, and supplies. This commitment item can also be used for professional services contracts for technical and general services. Contracts of this nature are evaluated based upon the quality of the work and results produced.
- Conference Fees and Travel (CI 505:00:09)—Use this commitment item to pay for the costs of employees attending a conference, seminar, or training program. Expenditures of this nature are rare in connection with construction or special maintenance.
- Professional Fees and Services (CI 506:00:10)—Use this commitment item for all professional services defined in A.C.A. §19-11-1001(5) et. seq, regardless of dollar amount. Typical expenses using this commitment item are payments made to architects, engineers, and technology experts.
- Equipment (CI 512:00:11)—Expenditures from this commitment item are limited to the purchase of stand-alone assets such as land, buildings, equipment, or furniture that are ready to be placed in service.

#### **Process Overview**

The following is a brief overview of the steps to follow. This process will be explained in full detail later in the course.

- 1. The agency creates a project with non-statistical WBS element(s) to capture costs to be capitalized. If there will be revenue or non-capitalized costs, the agency must create at least one separate statistical WBS element and may create more if desired.
- 2. The agency contacts DFA Office of Budget to request Funds Management assignments for the non-statistical WBS elements.



Request forms are available at: www.state.ar.us/dfa/accounting/acc\_forms.html

- 3. The agency creates an asset shell and (if needed) sub asset shell(s) for the asset under construction.
- 4. The agency enters settlement rules for the non-statistical WBS elements.
- 5. Construction costs are charged to the WBS elements.
- 6. At the end of the fiscal year or upon completion of the project (whichever comes first), the costs from the WBS elements are settled to the asset/sub asset under construction.
- 7. Upon completion of the project, the asset under construction is settled to the fixed asset. In the case of major maintenance, the costs are settled to a new sub asset of the existing fixed asset.
- 8. The asset is placed in service and depreciation of the asset begins. In the case of major maintenance, the sub asset is depreciated separately from the existing asset.

#### **Capitalized and Non-capitalized Costs**

All costs to place an asset in service for its intended use should be capitalized and included in the value of the asset. This includes not only labor and materials, but also ancillary charges such as freight and transportation costs, site preparation costs and professional fees.

#### **Examples of Costs that Should Be Capitalized**

- The cost paid to a professional contractor to build an asset
- The cost paid to an architect to design an asset
- The cost paid to an engineer to evaluate a structure prior to use
- The cost paid for all materials needed to build the new asset
- The cost incurred by your agency to expand a fixed asset currently on the books
- The cost paid for the materials or supplies needed to repair or remodel a fixed asset currently on the books when the repair or remodeling would:
  - o extend the life of the asset by 25% or more or
  - increase the value of the asset by 25% or more of the original cost



# Examples of Costs that Should Not Be Included in the Value of the Asset

- Revenue your agency accepts for funding
- Cost incurred by your agency that would not increase the life of the asset by 25% or more or would not increase the value of the asset by 25% or more of the original cost
- The purchase of stand-alone assets ready to be placed in service should be capitalized and recorded in their own asset shell at the time of purchase utilizing commitment item 510:00:11.
  - Example: Agency purchases a concrete mixer to pour a concrete slab for a project. A separate asset shell would be set up for the concrete mixer and the cost charged to a **statistical** WBS element.

#### **WBS Elements for Assets under Construction and Major Maintenance**

Non-statistical WBS elements must be used for capitalized costs. These WBS elements have to be non-statistical so that settlement of costs to an asset under construction can occur.

WBS elements for revenues associated with a construction project can be either statistical or non-statistical. Revenues are never settled to an asset under construction. If revenue is charged to the same WBS element as costs, the costs cannot be settled.

If non capitalized costs are to be charged to the project, a separate statistical WBS element must be created for them. This includes expenses that are not capitalized or purchase of a fixed asset. A fixed asset meeting the following characteristics would not be capitalized as part of the construction project:

- 1. It stands alone or is removable.
- 2. It has a useful life different from the AuC.

The same statistical WBS element can be used for revenue, non-capitalized costs, and separate fixed asset purchases.



# Statistical/Non-statistical Exercise

Choose whether the WBS elements should be statistical, non-statistical or either.	Stat	Non- Stat	Either
Department of Parks and Tourism establishes WBS element to capture construction costs for a new lodge at Mt. Nebo State Park.		х	
Department of Parks and Tourism establishes WBS element to capture costs of a \$5,000 big screen TV for the lodge reception area.			
AETN establishes revenue WBS element to account for private funding to construct a new transmitter.			
AETN establishes WBS element to capture construction costs for a new transmitter.			
Department of Workforce Services establishes WBS element to capture major maintenance costs for remodeling their building.			
Department of Workforce Services establishes WBS element to capture cost of construction equipment (\$6,000) to be used in building remodeling.			
Department of Education establishes revenue WBS element to account for receipt of general improvement funds to replace their air conditioner.			
Department of Education establishes WBS element to capture major maintenance costs for replacing their built-in air conditioning unit.			
ADEQ establishes WBS element to capture cost of constructing a garage to house its hybrid cars.			
ADEQ establishes WBS element to capture cost of purchasing 5 hybrid cars to keep in garage.			
The State Crime lab establishes WBS element to capture major maintenance cost of remodeling the DNA lab.			
The State Crime lab establishes WBS element to capture cost of purchasing \$75,000 DNA analysis machine for new lab.			
Department of Arkansas Heritage establishes WBS element to capture cost of rebuilding Mosaic Templars Building after fire damage.			
Department of Arkansas Heritage establishes WBS element to capture cost of purchasing a \$10,000 artifact for Mosaic Templars Building.			



# **Fund/Funds Center Assignment**

Each WBS Element to be used for capitalized costs must have a fund/funds center assignment. This assignment must occur prior to charging any costs to the WBS element. Each fund/funds center combination to be used for the project must have at least one WBS element with that assignment to capture the cost.

# **Project Definition**

The project definition may be 20 characters long, not counting two required periods. The naming convention for the Project Definition indicates the kind of project it represents, the business area and information specific to the project (such as the Method of Finance number).

The first part of the name is the project profile; C denotes Capital project. The project profile is followed by a period. (C.)

The business area number makes up the next four characters of the name. This is also followed by a period. (C.0001.)

The period after the business area number is followed by the grant number or method of finance (MOF) number. If no MOF number is available, a descriptive name can be used. (C.0001.19502)

#### **Project Definition Exercise**

Following the naming convention described above, make up a project definition for the each of the capital projects below:

Example: A capital project (C) at Department of Parks and Tourism (business area 0900) with MOF number 91077. The project definition would be C.0900.91077.

Project Description	Project Definition
Dept. of Parks and Tourism is constructing a new lodge at Mt. Nebo State Park; Business Area 0900 MOF# 91054	
AETN is installing a new transmitter. Business Area 0516 MOF# 90150	
Dept. of Workforce Services is remodeling their building. Business area: 0810; MOF# 90155	
Arkansas Building Authority is repairing the roof at the State Crime Lab. Business area: 0350; MOF# 90250	
ADEQ builds a garage to house its hybrid cars. Business Area 0930 (No MOF#)	
Dept. of Arkansas Heritage rebuilds Mosaic Templars building after fire damage. Business area: 0865; MOF# 90205	
Dept. of Information Systems remodels building. Business Area 0470 MOF # 90155	

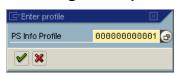


# Viewing an Agency's Capital Projects (Transaction CN42N)

Your agency may already have some capital projects in AASIS. Before creating new projects, look in the system to see what projects already exist. The CN42N Project Definitions report will display a list.

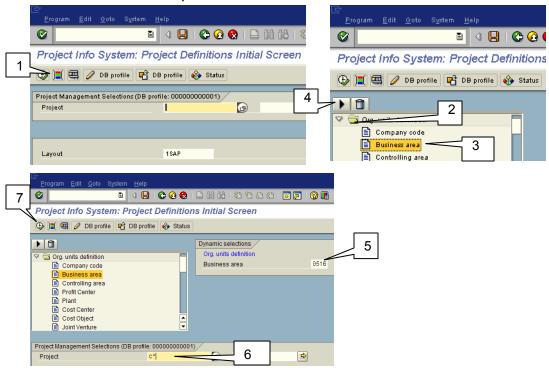
The menu path is: Accounting> Project System> Information System> Structures> Individual Overviews> CN42N Project Definitions

# Selecting the Report



If the PS Info Profile box pops up, enter eleven zeros and the number one in the box. Press Enter or click the green check.

- 1. Click the Dynamic Selections icon.
- 2. Open Org units definition folder
- 3. Click Business Area. It will be highlighted.
- 4. Click the Copy Selected arrow . This will insert a dynamic selection box with business area selection on the top right side of the screen.
- 5. Enter the business area in the box.
- 6. Enter C and an asterisk in the project field to select all the capital projects for the agency.
- 7. Execute the report.



**CN42N Project Definition Selection Screen** 





**CN42N Capital Project Definition Display** 

# **Capital Projects Exercise**

Log into the AASIS production client and use transaction CN42N to view your agency's capital projects.



Chapter 3
Pre-Planning



# Project Accounting for Construction and Major Maintenance Chapter 3 Pre-Planning

In Chapter Three, you will learn how to plan your project before entering it into the system.

Before you log into the system to create your project, take some time to plan it on paper. Ask yourself these questions:

What type of project is it?

Is this a capital project, a federal grant, or a state or privately funded project?

You'll need this information for the project profile.

What is the funding source?

Will the project use state funds, federal funds, private funds, or a combination?

This will be stored in the Person Responsible field of the Project Definition.

Is there more than one funding source?

If the WBS elements are to be non-statistical you will need at least one WBS element for each funding source.

- What is the grant number or method of finance number?
   This information will become part of the project definition.
- What descriptive information will be stored in the project definition?
   If there is no grant number or MOF number, you'll need another identifying name for the project definition.
- Is there a Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number?
   If so, what is it?

This information will be stored in the applicant number field of the project definition.

 Who will ask for reports for this project? What information will they want to see?

You can set up WBS elements and WBS element hierarchies for ease of reporting.

How will the costs need to be tracked?

There may be grant requirements to track administrative costs separately. For a construction project, you may want to track phases of the project separately. This can be done with WBS elements.

How many WBS elements will be needed?

For a capital project, you will need at least one WBS element for each fund/funds center combination. You may need additional statistical



# Project Accounting for Construction and Major Maintenance Chapter 3 Pre-Planning

WBS elements for revenue and non-capitalized costs. You may wish to add additional WBS elements for ease in tracking costs or reporting.

Will the WBS elements be statistical or non-statistical?

#### Planning Exercise

For each project, what is the minimum number of WBS elements that will be needed? Should they be statistical or non-statistical?

- Project is a federal grant. All spending can be reported as a lump sum.
   One WBS element, statistical
- 2. Project is a federal grant. Administration and program costs must be reported separately.
- 3. Project is a capital project. It is funded by the General Improvement Fund and agency will not use the project to track revenue. Funds will not be used for fixed assets or non-capitalized costs.
- 4. Project is a capital project. It is funded by General Improvement Fund and agency will not use the project to track revenue. Agency plans to use project funds to purchase additional fixed assets.
- 5. Project is a capital project. It is funded by General Improvement Funds and agency will not use project to track revenue. The project is a building and the agency wishes to track costs separately for
  - a. Foundation
  - b. Structure
  - c. Interior
- 6. Project is a capital project. It is funded by private funds and the agency wishes to use the project to track revenue. The agency also plans to purchase additional fixed assets with project funds.
- 7. Project is a capital project. It is funded by bond proceeds and private foundation funds (two separate fund/funds center combinations). The agency will use the project to track revenue and does not expect to purchase additional fixed assets.



Chapter 4
Creating Master Data



In Chapter Four you will learn to create Project Definitions and WBS elements in AASIS for construction and major maintenance.

- Master data creation will include the project definition and WBS elements associated with the project.
- Transaction CJ01 (Create Project) is used for all master data entries for the project and its WBS elements up to the point where the project is saved. Once the project has been saved, Transaction CJ02 (Change Project) is used for all master data updates. Transaction CJ02 will be discussed further in Chapter 5.

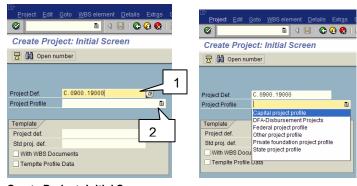
#### **Creating a Project (Transaction CJ01)**

The menu path is: Accounting> Project System> Project> Special Maintenance Functions> Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)> Create.

#### **CJ01 Create Project Initial Screen**

Enter a project definition following the naming convention discussed on page 13. Click the selection icon to select a project profile.

- C Capital project profile
- D DFA disbursement projects
- F Federal project profile
- O Other project profile
- P Private foundation project profile
- S State project profile



Create Project: Initial Screen

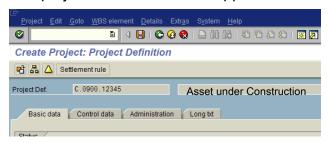
The template box does not require any entries.

Click the project definition icon to continue.



# **Project Definition Screen (Transaction CJ01)**

The project definition screen appears. Enter a description of the project.



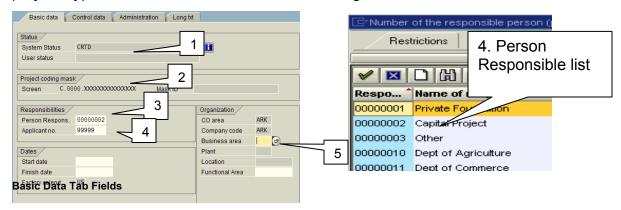
Create Project: Project Definition Screen

There are four tabs: Basic data, Control data, Administration, and Long txt. These tabs will be discussed in order.

#### **Basic Data Tab**

This tab will automatically be selected when you enter the Project Definition screen. A description of the fields on the Basic data tab follows.

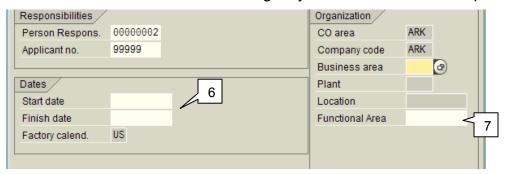
- 1. System Status: This defaults to "CRTD" (created). System status will be explained in Chapter 5.
- 2. Project coding mask screen and Mask ID: These fields default from the project profile that you selected on the initial screen.
- Person Responsible field: For federal grants, the person responsible field enables the selection of the grantor agency. If the project is nonfederally funded, you can select private foundation, capital project, or other. For a capital project, type in 00000002 or select capital project from the list.
- 4. Applicant No field: For federal grants, this field stores the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number. If the project is not a federal grant, you'll select a non-federal generic number. For a capital project, type in or select 99999, the non-federal generic number.



5. Business Area field: Enter the agency business area.



- 6. Dates fields: these fields are optional. Any dates entered in these fields are for information purposes only and do not control activities in the project.
- 7. Functional Area field: Enter the agency functional area in all caps.



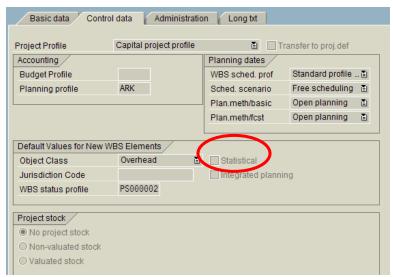
More Fields on Basic Data Tab

This completes the Basic data tab. Click the Control data tab to continue.

#### **Control Data Tab**

The information on the control data tab is populated from the project profile selected earlier.

Note the Statistical check box. This is the box that controls whether the WBS elements associated with this Project Definition will be statistical or non-statistical. A project profile of C will default to non-statistical (box will be unchecked) while any other profile will default to statistical (box will be checked.)



**Control Data Tab** 



#### **Administration Tab**

The information for the Administration tab will be populated with user id and creation dates when the project is saved.



Long Text Tab

You can enter additional information about the project on the long text tab—for example, a description of the project.



**Long Text Tab** 

This completes the required information on the project definition screen.



It is now time to add WBS elements. At this point, you should consider how many WBS elements you will need and whether they will be statistical or non-statistical.

#### **WBS Element Rules for a Capital Project**

- 1. Each fund/funds center combination must have a separate nonstatistical WBS element for capitalized costs.
- 2. Each sub AuC will need a separate non-statistical WBS element for capitalized costs. (There will be more on sub AuCs in Chapter 5.)
- 3. Non-capitalized costs need a statistical WBS element.
- 4. If a WBS element is used to account for revenue, it can be either statistical or non-statistical. The WBS element used to account for revenues cannot be the same one used for capitalized costs, but it can be the same one used for non-capitalized costs.

If you need additional WBS elements later, you can add them using the CJ02 transaction (Change Project).

# **WBS Element Overview Screen (Transaction CJ01)**

Click the WBS Element icon to add WBS Elements.

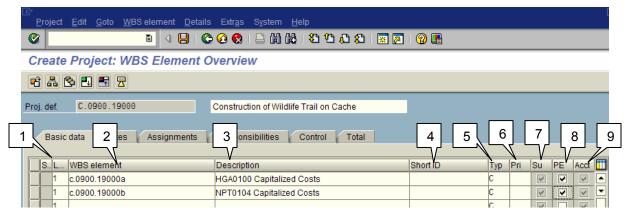
The WBS Element Overview screen is displayed. There are five tabs: Basic Data, Dates, Assignments, Responsibilities, Control, and Total.



#### **Basic Data Tab**

This tab will be automatically selected when you enter the WBS Element Overview screen. A description of the fields on the Basic Data tab follows:

- 1. Level column: This refers to WBS element hierarchy. Level 1 is the default selection. A second project accounting course, *Project Accounting for Grants and Other Funds* explains WBS element hierarchy.
- 2. WBS element column: It is recommended but not required that the WBS element name contain the project definition name. You should name these for end-use convenience.
- 3. Description column: Enter a description of the WBS element.
- 4. Short ID column: This column will automatically be populated when you press Enter after entering the name of the WBS element.
- 5. Typ column: This stands for project type, which defaults from the project profile.
- 6. Pri column: This indicates priority. It is not used by AASIS.
- 7. Su column: This is for summarization, which gives the WBS element the ability to be summarized in the project reports. This is checked by default and can't be changed.
- 8. PE column: This indicates the WBS element as a planning element. The planning element boxes for each WBS element must be checked. Click the PE box to put a check mark in it.
- 9. Acct column: This allows actual and commitment postings for the WBS element. It is checked by default and can't be changed.

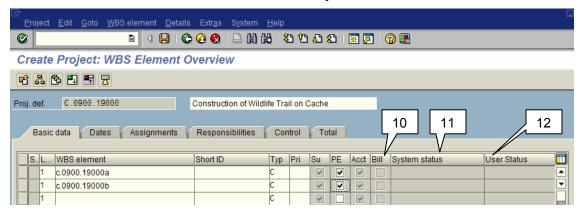


**WBS Element Basic Data Tab** 

While still on the basic data tab, scroll right to view more columns.



- 10. The Bill column is not used by AASIS.
- 11. System status column: Do not make an entry here. This will reflect the status of the WBS element after pressing Enter. (There will be more information on status in Chapter 5.)
- 12. The User Status column is not used by AASIS.



The WBS Element Overview Screen with Additional Basic Data Tab Columns

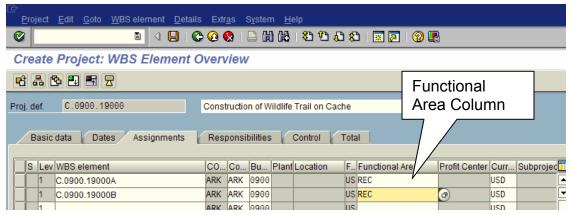
#### **Dates Tab**

This tab is not used by AASIS. Click the Assignments tab.



# **Assignments Tab**

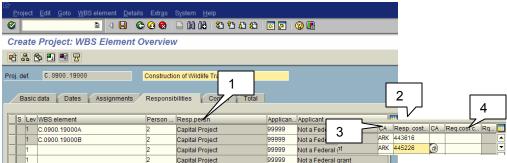
All of the required fields on the assignment tab are copied from the project profile and the basic data tab. Exception: If you didn't enter the functional area on the project definition screen you must enter it here in all caps. Do not enter anything else on this tab. Click the Responsibilities tab to continue.



WBS Element Overview Screen with Assignments Tab Selected

#### Responsibilities Tab

- 1. The information on the first part of the responsibilities tab (Level, WBS element, person responsible, applicant) is populated from the project definition selections and the basic data tab of the WBS element overview. You can scroll right to view more columns.
- 2. Responsible cost center field: You may enter a cost center in this field if desired.
- 3. CA (Controlling Area) field: This field will be populated automatically if you enter a cost center. Do not make an entry in this field.
- 4. CA (the second one) and Req. cost center (Requesting cost center) fields are not used by AASIS. Do not make an entry in these fields.



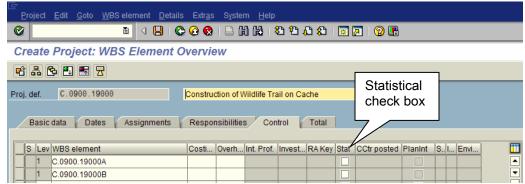
WBS Element Overview Screen with Responsibilities Tab Selected

This completes the entry for the responsibilities tab. Click the control tab to continue.

#### Control Tab



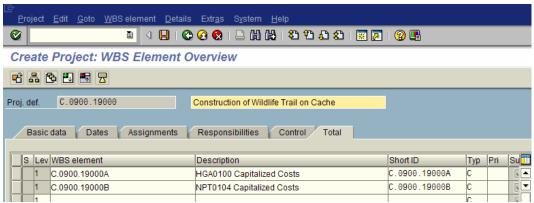
Statistical check box: For capital projects, the check box will be blank (non statistical) by default. Checking the box will make the WBS element statistical. Check the box if the WBS element is for a non-capitalized cost, revenue, or fixed asset purchase.



WBS Element Overview Screen with Control Tab Selected

#### **Total Tab**

The total tab summarizes the master data that have been entered for the WBS elements. All of the total tab fields populate from information entered on the other tabs or the project screen. No further entry is required



WBS Element Overview Screen with Total Tab Selected

Now that the project and WBS elements are complete, click the save icon to save the project.

AASIS returns a message that the project is being created.



#### **Project Exercise**

Department of Parks and Tourism is beginning several construction projects to establish fitness centers in small towns throughout Arkansas. In the assigned training client, create a project for the Department of Parks and Tourism (Business Area 0900).

Your project will capture costs and revenues for the construction of a fitness center in your assigned town.

- The project will have capitalized and non-capitalized costs and revenue and will incur capitalized costs from two different funds—75% from NPT0104 and 25% from HGA0100. The construction is expected to be completed in this fiscal year. (Create four WBS elements: one for capitalized costs in fund 1, one for capitalized costs in fund 2 one for revenue and one for non-capitalized costs.)
- There is no method of finance number. Use the town name to name your project.
- The functional area is REC.

After creating your WBS elements, request a fund/funds center assignment from the instructor for your capitalized cost WBS elements.

You are assigned to the town that corresponds to your computer number. The towns are:

001 Hardy

002 Alma

003 Paris

004 Ola

005 Dierks

006 Stamps

007 Gould

008 Gurdon

009 Hope

010 Wynne

011 Weiner

012 Marion

013 Eudora

.



Chapter 5
Project Status and Change



# Project Accounting for Construction and Major Maintenance Chapter 5 Project Status and Change

In Chapter Five, you will learn about status settings for Project Definitions and WBS elements and be able to use status control in projects. You will also practice the change transaction for Project Definitions and WBS elements.

#### **Key Points**

Status change lets you allow or prohibit postings of commitments and actual costs to a WBS element.

#### **Project Status Management**

Status management controls the allowable transaction postings to the WBS element.

There are five status classifications that can be set.

CRTD: Created

This status is the default when the project is created.

Although you cannot post anything to a WBS element with the status of CRTD, you can enter a plan for it if a derivation rule has been entered.

REL: Released

AASIS will allow commitment and actual postings to occur when the status is "released".

TECO: Closed Technically

AASIS will allow goods and services on existing purchase orders to be received and paid. No new commitments can be made.

CLSD: Closed

No more transactions or commitments can be posted to a WBS element with closed status.

Note: in order to close a WBS element, the balance in the WBS element has to be zero.

LOCK: Locked

This is another way to prevent postings. You can use lock to prevent postings when the WBS balance is not zero or you are not ready to close it.

#### Going Back to a Prior Status

Except in release status, you can go back to a prior status by canceling the current status. If the project is in closed status, you can go back to TECO status by choosing "Cancel close". If the project is in TECO status, you can go back to REL status by selecting "Cancel close techn".

It is not possible to go back to CRTD status after the project has been released.



# Project Accounting for Construction and Major Maintenance Chapter 5 Project Status and Change

#### **Status Exercise**

Practice using status control in the following exercise by choosing CRTD, REL, TECO, CLSD, or LOCK.

What project status would you choose?	Status
Default status at project creation	
You want to stop all spending and commitments; balance is zero	
You want to allow new commitments	
You want to be able to pay bills but not allow new purchases	
You want to stop all spending and commitments; balance is not zero	

### **Changing the Status**

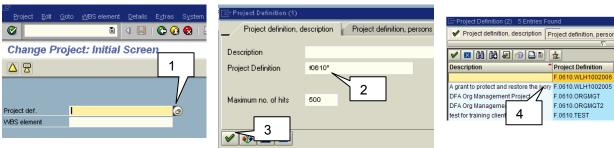
To make changes to a project that has already been created, use transaction CJ02.

The status can also be changed in CJ01 while the project is being created (before it is saved).

# **Change Project Initial Screen (Transaction CJ02)**

The menu path is Accounting> Project System> Project> Special Maintenance Functions> Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)> Change

- 1. Search for the project by hitting the drop-down button in the project definition box.
- 2. Type in the key letter for the type of project (F, P, S, O, or C) followed by the business area code (no dot) and an asterisk.
- 3. Click the green check.
- 4. Select the project from the list and double-click. The project definition will be populated into the correct field.



Change Project Initial Screen--Finding and Selecting the Project

Click the project definition icon to continue.



# Project Accounting for Construction and Major Maintenance Chapter 5 Project Status and Change

#### **Changing the Status**

- 1. Click Edit from the blue menu bar.
- 2. Click Status from the dropdown.
- 3. Choose the desired status. A system message will appear at the bottom of the screen informing you that the status was set.
- 4. The new status will appear in the system status box on the basic data screen.

5. Click the save icon. The new status does not take effect until the project is saved.





**Project Definition Screen Status Change** 

Releasing the project will release all of the associated WBS elements. The status of each WBS element can be controlled individually. To change the status of WBS elements, click the icon to display the WBS Element Overview screen. Select the WBS element to be changed. From the blue menu bar, select Edit>Status. Choose the desired status for the WBS element and save.

#### **Status Change Exercise**

Release all of the WBS elements for the project that you created.



Chapter 6
Project Postings



# Project Accounting for Construction and Major Maintenance Chapter 6 Project Postings

In Chapter Six, you will learn how transactions are posted to capital projects.

# **Key Points**

Agency users create postings by entering the WBS element in the appropriate field on the transaction.

The WBS elements used to capture costs to be settled must have a Funds Management assignment. All of the postings for the WBS element must go to a cost center that has the same fund/funds center assignment.

Agency users must request an FM assignment for a WBS element from DFA Office of Budget. The form is located on the DFA website.

Non-statistical WBS element Funds Management assignments override cost center Funds Management assignments on all transactions. Postings will be reflected within the cost center as statistical.

Non-statistical WBS elements cannot be used to purchase a fixed asset.

#### **Financial Postings for Projects**

Postings are made to WBS elements when the WBS element codes for the project are entered into purchase orders, invoice payments, revenue deposits, etc. Personnel costs can be charged to WBS elements by adding the WBS element code to the employee master data, or by entering the WBS element code directly on the timesheet.

Whether the postings are statistical or non-statistical depends on how the WBS elements have been designated in the master data.

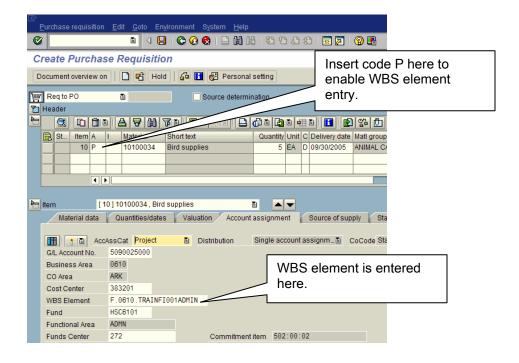
The WBS elements created and assigned to the appropriate fund and funds center combination must be used in all financial transactions that are to be capitalized. To capture cost for a project, the appropriate WBS element is entered in the WBS element field of the transaction being recorded. The fund and funds center assignment of a WBS element overrides other fund and funds center information. Therefore, it is critical to use the WBS element with the same fund and funds center assignment as the cost center you want to use.

Please note: All corrections and /or reclassifications of activity recorded with WBS elements must include the appropriate WBS elements in the correction and/or reclassification. Failure to do so will result in incorrect information in the Project System.

 Purchasing transactions ME51N and ME21N: Purchase requisitions and purchase orders use the account assignment category P to enable the WBS element field on the assignment tab. The user enters the WBS element on the assignment tab. The purchase is counted as a commitment up until the point of goods receipt, when it is expensed.

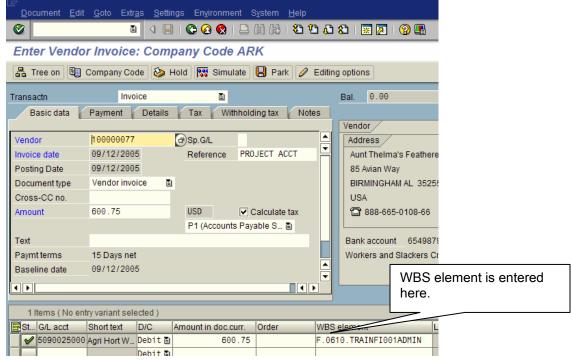


# Project Accounting for Construction and Major Maintenance Chapter 6 Project Postings



**WBS Element Entry on Purchase Requisition** 

 Direct invoice transaction FB60: In a direct invoice entry, there is a column for the WBS element. The user can enter the WBS element in this column for each line of the invoice. The expense will post to the WBS element at the time of invoice posting.

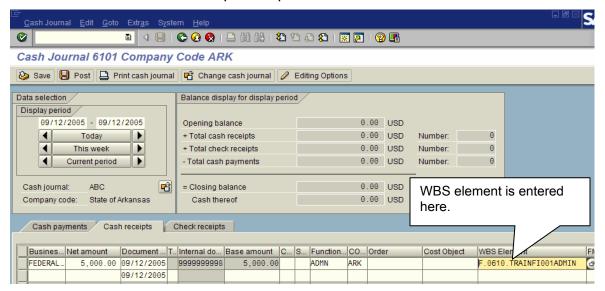


**WBS Element Entry on Direct Invoice** 



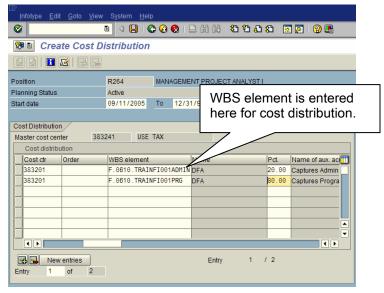
# Project Accounting for Construction and Major Maintenance Chapter 6 Project Postings

 Revenue receipt: The user enters the WBS element in the WBS element field in the cash journal transaction FBCJ. The revenue will post to the WBS element when the deposit is posted.



WBS Element Entry on Cash Journal Receipts Tab

Payroll: The WBS element can be entered in the cost distribution for the
position organizational management master data (transaction PO13) or it
can be entered on the timesheet (transaction CAT2). The timesheet entry
will override the organizational management data in charging the cost.
The WBS element will pick up the payroll expenses when payroll is
posted.



WBS Element Entry for Payroll Cost Distribution



# Project Accounting for Construction and Major Maintenance Chapter 6 Project Postings

#### **Transaction Exercise**

In the assigned training client, go to transaction FBV2 (menu path: Accounting> Financial Accounting> General Ledger> Document> Parked Document> FBV2 Change). Enter company code ARK, your assigned document, and the current fiscal year. Press the Enter key. Use the scroll bar to locate the WBS element field. Enter your WBS elements for this year's capitalized costs in the WBS element fields. Be sure that the WBS element's Funds Management assignment matches the Funds Management assignment for the cost center on the invoice.

Write in the GL account number here
Write in the amount here
Click the "save parked document" icon. The instructor will post the invoices



Chapter 7
Assets and Sub Assets



In Chapter Seven, you will learn how asset shells and WBS elements work together to account for assets and assets under construction. You will also learn to create master data asset shells for assets under construction. You will become more familiar with the concepts of capitalization and depreciation.

## **Key Points**

An asset shell or sub asset shell must be set up for each asset under construction (AuC). This is the master record for the asset with no value.

At the end of the construction project or at the end of the fiscal year (whichever comes first) the WBS element costs will be settled to the AuC. This gives value to the AuC.

Another asset master record shell is set up for the asset after construction is complete. When the project is completed and settled to the AuC, the AuC's historical cost will be settled to this asset master record. This transfers the value and recognizes the fixed asset being placed in service. This is the value that will be depreciated over the life of the asset.

## More on Capitalization

Generally, any cost that is incurred in the process of getting an asset placed in service is capitalized as part of the asset. A project may incur some costs that will be capitalized and some costs that will not be capitalized. See Chapter 2 more information on capitalization.

If an expense is incurred that should not be capitalized, the cost should be charged to a separate statistical WBS element that will not be settled to the AuC.

As noted earlier, assets purchased as part of the project are not capitalized to the AuC asset if they are separate, removable, and have a different useful life than the AuC asset. Separate asset shells will be created for these assets which will be depreciated separately.

Examples: Project funds are used to purchase a concrete mixer that will be used on the project construction. The concrete mixer will be used on other projects and it meets the asset cost threshold. It must be accounted for as a separate asset. The agency uses project funds to purchase a portable storage shed for the concrete mixer. The storage shed does not meet the asset cost threshold, so it will be expensed. Both the storage shed and the concrete mixer would be charged to a statistical WBS element.



#### **Capitalization Exercise**

Would you include these costs as part of the capitalized value of a building being constructed?

Item	Capitalized to AuC	Not Capitalized to AuC
Central air conditioning unit		
Portable exhaust fan		
Built-in cabinets		
Removable Office furniture		
Lawn mower		
Sprinkler system		
Copying machine		
Copies of construction contract		
Automobile for executive who inspects building		
Mileage reimbursement for executive for inspecting building		

## **Depreciation**

The asset under construction is not depreciated. The annual costs of the asset construction are expensed under modified accrual accounting. They are reported as a balance sheet asset, not subject to depreciation under full accrual accounting. The asset itself begins depreciation under full accrual accounting when it is placed in service.

In AASIS, the depreciation is monthly, straight-line, over the expected useful life of the asset. For example, a computer costing \$3600 with a useful life of 3 years is depreciated at \$100 per month (\$3600/36 months).

#### Sub Assets

Sub assets are used when the construction costs to be settled will come from more than one fund/funds center or the construction project will cross state fiscal years.

Each fiscal year in which costs are incurred must have a separate sub asset per fund/funds center combination.

Example: Northwest Technical Institute has a capital project to construct a poultry processing training center. Three-fourths of the funds will come from the general improvement fund and one-fourth from the agency cash fund. The project was started in FY 2006 and is expected to be completed in early FY 2007. The agency sets up an asset under construction with three sub AuCs as follows:

Asset under construction: Poultry Processing GIF 2006 (The main AuC is attached to the main funding source for the first fiscal year.)



Sub AuC 1: Poultry Processing Cash 2006 (The first sub AuC is the secondary funding source for the first fiscal year.)

Sub AuC 2: Poultry Processing GIF 2007 (The second sub AuC is the main funding source for the next fiscal year)

Sub AuC 3: Poultry Processing Cash 2007 (The third sub AuC is the secondary funding source for the next fiscal year.)

To capture the costs for the AuC/sub AuCs, the agency sets up two non-statistical WBS elements:

C.0522.190052a received the fund/funds center assignment for the agency's general improvement funds. It will be settled to the main AuC at the end of the 2006 fiscal year and sub-AuC 2 at the completion of the project in FY 2007.

C.0522.190052b received the fund/funds center assignment for the agency's cash funds. It will be settled to Sub-AuC 1 at the end of the 2006 fiscal year and sub-AuC 3 at the completion of the project in FY 2007.

#### Sub AuC Exercise

For the following construction project, how many AuC /sub AuC shells should Agency A create?

Agency A is constructing an office building. It is using funds 701567 (cash) and KLM700 (general improvement). The construction will begin in December 2005 and is expected to be completed in July 2007.



Agency A will need the following:

1 AuC for main funding source for FY 2006 (December 2005 – June 2006)

1 sub AuC for secondary funding source FY 2006 (December 2005—June 2006)

1 sub AuC for main funding source fund for FY 2007 (July 2006—June 2007)

1 sub AuC for secondary funding source for FY 2007 (July 2006—June 2007)

1 sub AuC for main funding source for FY 2008 (July, 2007)

1 sub AuC for secondary funding source for FY 2008 (July 2007)

The total is one AuC and five subs.

## **Create an Asset Shell (Transaction AS01)**

The menu path is Accounting> Financial Accounting> Fixed Assets> Asset> Create> AS01 Asset

1. In the Asset class field, enter 8000 for an asset under construction. Company Code is ARK and number of similar assets is 1. Press



#### **Create Asset Initial Screen**

- 2. The General tab is displayed. Type a detailed description of the asset.
- 3. Enter the WBS element that will be settled to the asset on the next line. Asset main no. text field will be adopted from line 1 after you press Enter if no other entry is made.

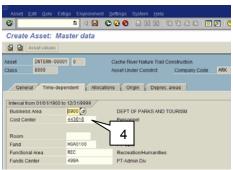
Note: Asset main number text is the same for main asset and all subs. When you change it for one master record, it is changed for all.



Create Asset General Tab

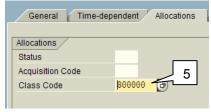


4. Click the Time dependent tab. Enter the cost center for the funding source of the asset and press Enter. Business Area, Fund, Functional Area, and Funds Center are populated from the Cost Center. If there is more than one funding source, use a cost center assigned to the main funding source. You'll create sub assets for secondary funding sources. Verify that the fund and funds center match the assignment of the WBS element that will be settled to this AuC.



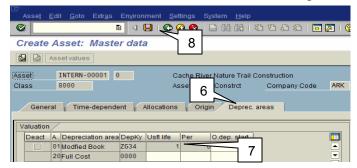
Create Asset Time-Dependent Tab

5. Click the Allocations tab. Enter 800000 in the class code field for an asset under construction.



**Create Asset Allocations Tab** 

- There is no entry on the origin tab for an asset under construction. Click the Depreciation Tab to view. Area 01 depreciation is for modified accrual and area 20 is for full accrual.
- 7. The number 1 in the useful life in Area 01 indicates that the costs will be expensed in the year they are incurred for modified accrual accounting. Useful life for Area 20 is not required for AuC since AuCs are not depreciated for full accrual accounting. Leave this field blank.
- 8. Click save. AASIS will return a message with the asset number.



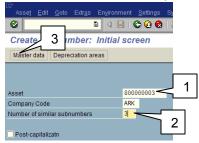
Create Asset Deprec. Areas Tab



## **Creating Sub Asset Shells (Transaction AS11)**

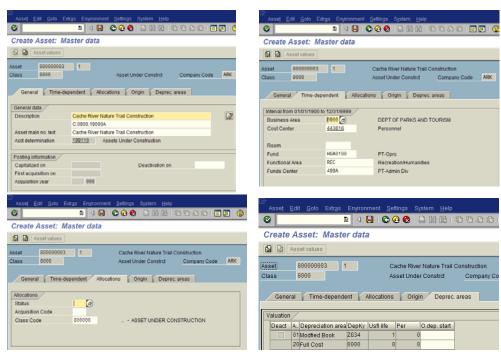
The menu path is Accounting> Financial Accounting> Fixed Assets> Asset> Create> Sub number> AS11 Asset.

- 1. Enter the number for the asset under construction in the asset field
- 2. If more than one sub asset is needed, you can enter the number (how many) in the number of similar sub numbers field. This will create the asset shells and you will only have to enter changes.
- 3. Click Master data or press Enter to continue.



**Create Sub Asset Initial Screen** 

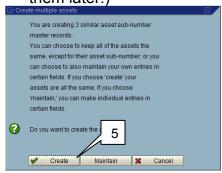
4. The information on the sub asset tabs is populated from the main asset. Scroll through each tab to verify that the assignments are correct. If the number of similar assets is one, change cost center (if necessary) while in AS11. Remove fund, functional area and funds center so that the new assignment will be derived.



Create Sub Asset Master Data



Save the sub asset. A pop-up box will appear if the number of similar assets is greater than one. Select Create. This will create the sub assets with the same data as the asset. (You'll be able to change them later.)



**Asset Sub-Number Pop-Up** 

6. AASIS returns a message that the sub assets have been created.

## Changing Sub Asset Shells (Transaction AS02)

The menu path is Accounting> Financial Accounting> Fixed Assets> Asset> Change> AS02 Asset.

Each of the sub assets will now have to be changed individually for the alternate cost centers for the funding source change.

1. Enter the asset number and enter the sub number that you want to edit. Press Enter or click the Master data button to continue.



**Change Asset Initial Screen** 

2. On the General tab, change the description if desired and enter the correct WBS element number for the funding source change.

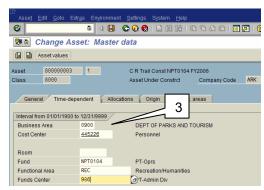


**Change Asset General Tab** 



Click the Time-dependent tab and delete the information for cost center, fund, and funds center. Enter the new cost center, fund, and funds center, making sure that they match the FM assignment of the WBS element.

Note: The business area, fund, functional area and funds center fields must be blank in order to be re-derived from the new cost center.



**Change Asset Time-Dependent Tab** 

4. Click Save and click Yes when the box pops up. AASIS will return a message that the sub asset was changed.



Overwrite Pop-Up

Repeat this process as many times as necessary for each sub asset. View the sub assets again and make sure that the cost center, fund and funds center assignments are correct and match the WBS elements.

#### **AuC Creation Exercise**

Create an asset under construction with one sub asset for your project. The main asset should use the primary funding source cost center and the sub asset should use the secondary funding source cost center.



Chapter 8
Settlement



In Chapter Eight, you will learn when and how to settle costs of assets under construction and major maintenance projects.

#### When to Settle

WBS elements are settled to the asset under construction at the end of the project or at the end of the fiscal year, whichever comes first. The reason for this is that construction costs have to be accounted for in each fiscal year's financial statements. Under modified accrual accounting, construction costs are expensed in the year incurred.

The asset under construction and all its sub assets will be settled to a fixed asset when the construction is complete and the asset is placed in service. The reason for this is that under full accrual accounting, the asset must be valued at cost and depreciated over its useful life.

#### What to Settle

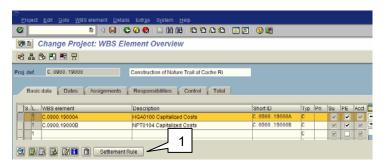
Non-statistical WBS elements containing capitalized costs are settled to the fixed asset under construction or sub asset under construction. The asset under construction and sub assets under construction are settled to the asset and sub assets at completion. As discussed previously, the settlement does not include revenues or non-capitalized costs.

It is imperative that the fund and funds center on both the asset under construction shell and the non-statistical WBS element are the same.

#### Create a Settlement Rule

It will first be necessary to create settlement rules in the WBS elements to be settled. This can be done after the asset under construction shell is created—you'll need the asset number to create the settlement rule. Create the settlement rule either during the creation of the WBS elements (using transaction CJ01) or at any time after the WBS elements are created (using transaction CJ02). Click the icon to display the WBS element overview screen.

1. Select the WBS element and click the Settlement Rule button.

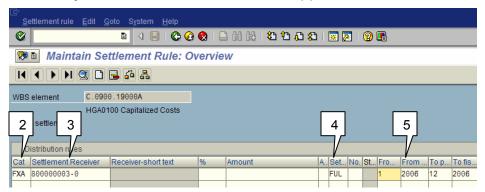


Change Project WBS Element Overview Screen



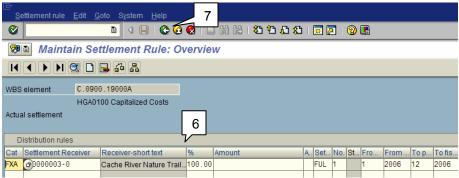
Enter or use the drop-down on each column to select the following information:

- CAT—select FXA.
- 3. Settlement Receivers—enter the number of the AuC or sub AuC that will receive the costs.
- 4. Set—select FUL.
- 5. From/To period/fiscal year—enter the dates for the time periods and fiscal year for which the rule is to be applied.



Maintain Settlement Rule for WBS Element

- 6. Press Enter to populate the other fields.
- 7. Press the Back button to return to the WBS element screen.



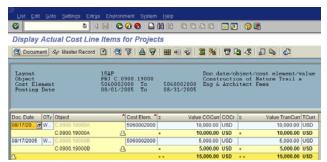
Settlement Rule Screen as Populated

Select the next WBS element to be settled and complete steps 2 through 7 to set up the settlement rule for it. Save the project when you are finished with settlement rules. AASIS will return a message that the project is being changed.



## Viewing the Costs to Be Settled

View the costs to be settled to the WBS element in the Line Items for Projects report (transaction CJI3). This report is discussed in detail on page 86.



CJI3—Actual Cost Line Items for Projects

This project line item report selected for the WBS element for the fiscal year shows one item of \$10,000 to be settled to the AuC and one item of \$5,000 to be settled to the sub AuC.

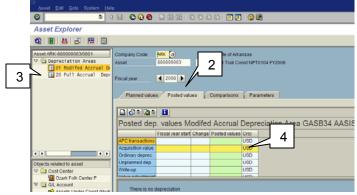
## Viewing the Asset under Construction Values before Settlement

1. View the asset using transaction AS03. Enter the asset and sub numbers and click the Asset values button.



**Display Asset Initial Screen** 

- 2. Click the posted values tab.
- 3. Toggle between Depreciation Area 01 Modified Accrual and Area 20 Full Accrual in the navigation bar.
- 4. Note that the asset shows no value in either area. This is correct because no costs have yet been settled.

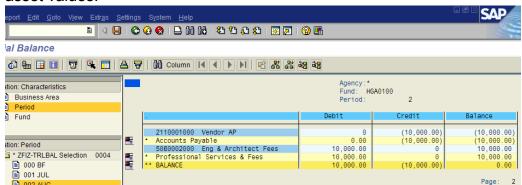


**Posted Values for Asset** 



## Viewing the Trial Balance (Y\_DEV\_80000025) before Settlement

A view of the trial balance for one of the funds shows the expense item but no asset values.

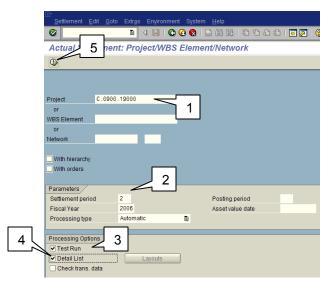


Trial Balance before Settlement to AuC

## Settling the Costs (Transaction CJ88)

The menu path is Logistics> Project System> Financials> Period End Closing> Single Functions> Settlement> CJ88 Individual Processing.

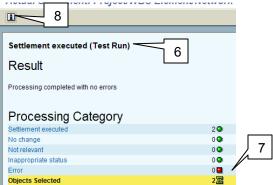
- Enter the project definition or WBS element to be settled. If all project WBS elements contain capitalized costs to be settled, you can select by project. Otherwise, select by WBS element.
- 2. Enter the settlement period (12 if settling at fiscal year end) and year.
- 3. Keep the test run box checked to make sure there are no errors before performing the actual settlement.
- 4. Check the Detail List box to view the details of the settlement.
- 5. Click the execute icon.



CJ88 Test Selections to Settle WBS Element



- 6. An information screen will display.
- 7. If there are errors, the number will be displayed here. There will be more on possible error messages in Chapter 9.
- 8. Click the Detail Lists button to view the detailed information of the settled values.



**CJ88 Test Run Results** 

- 9. If the test run was successful, click the back button to go back to the selection screen and de-select test run.
- 10. Click the execute icon.



CJ88 Selections to Settle WBS Element

11. The results display again, this time saying "settlement executed".



**CJ88 Settlement Results** 

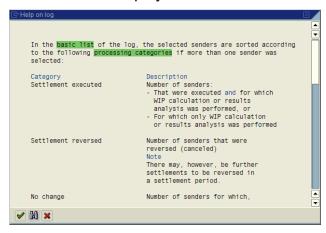


12. Click the help on log icon to view detail of settlement.



#### Help on Log Icon

13. Details are displayed. Use the scroll bar to view more detail.



#### **Settlement Detail**

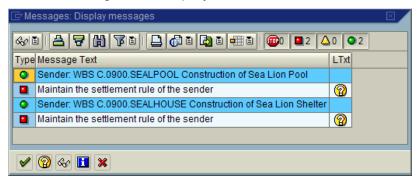
14. If there are errors or warnings, click the messages icon for more information. (Error messages are discussed in Chapter 9.)



**Settlement Messages** 



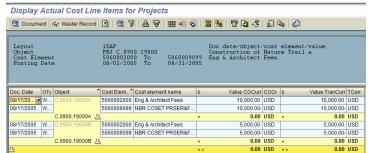
15. Messages are displayed.



Message Display

## Viewing the Settlement

Execute the project line items (CJI3) again to view the effect of the settlement on the WBS elements.

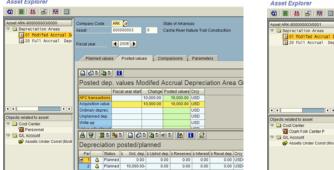


CJI3 Line Item Report for WBS Element after Settlement

Note the credits to the non-budget relevant cost elements, giving each WBS element a balance of zero.

Execute the Asset display transaction (AS03) to view the effect of the settlement on the assets.

Posted dep. values Modifed Accrual Depreciation Area G

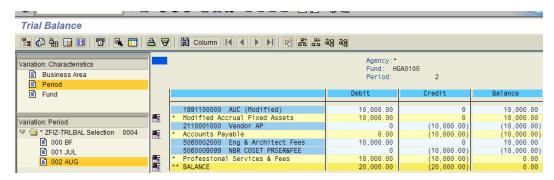


Asset Display after Settlement

Both the asset and the sub asset received value from the settlement.

View the trial balance for one of the funds to view the combined effect of the settlement on the accounts.





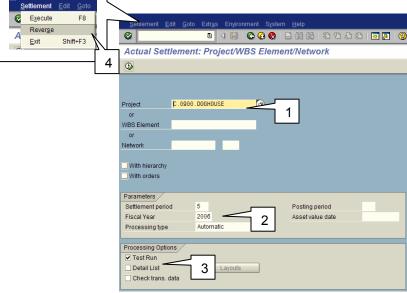
**Trial Balance after Settlement** 

The non-budget relevant account for professional services and fees was credited and the AuC was debited.

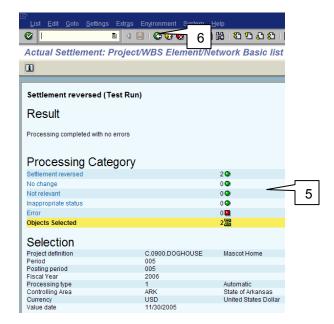
#### Reversal of Settlement of WBS Elements

It is possible to reverse the settlement. Use transaction CJ88.

- 1. Enter the Project Definition or WBS element that you wish to reverse.
- Enter the settlement period and fiscal year.
- Select Test Run to check for errors.
- 4. Click settlement from the blue menu bar and select reverse from the drop down menu.
- The next screen shows the results.
- 6. If there were no errors, use the back button to return to the previous screen.

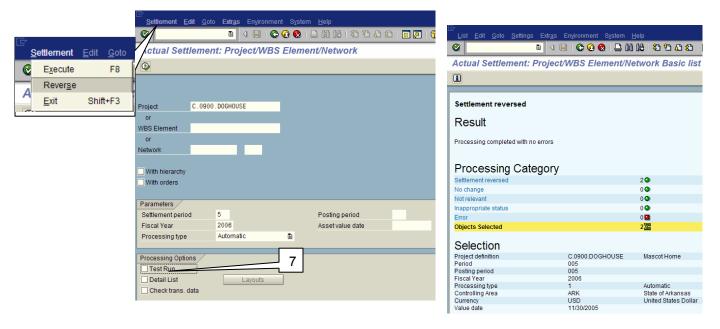


Settlement Reversal (Test Run)





7. Deselect test run and re-run the transaction.



Settlement Reversed Again with Test Run Deselected



#### **WBS Settlement Exercise**

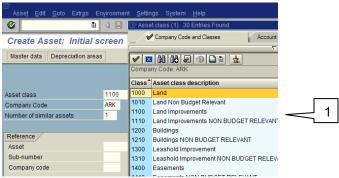
View the pre-settlement CJI3, AS03, and Trial Balance for your assigned projects, AuCs and Funds. Use transaction CJ88 in test mode. Settle your WBS elements to the appropriate AuC or sub-AuC. Discuss any error messages with your instructor. If there are no errors, de-select test mode and run the transaction. View the reports again after the settlement.

#### Final Settlement—AuC to Asset

When the construction project is completed, the asset/sub assets under construction are settled to an asset (and sub assets if needed).

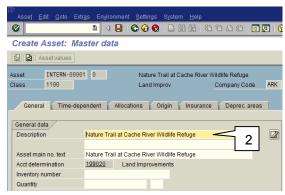
## **Create the Asset Shell (Transaction AS01)**

1. Select the appropriate asset class code. Press the Enter key or click the Master data button.



**Create Asset Initial Screen** 

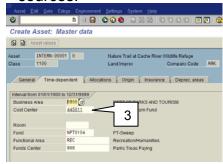
Enter a detailed description of the asset. Press Enter. The Asset main no text field will populate from the description. Click the Timedependent tab.



**Create Asset Master Data General Tab** 

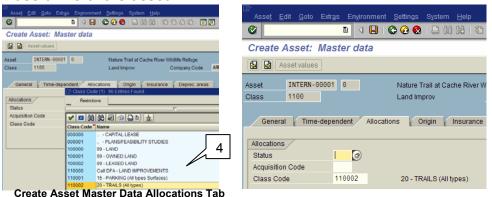


3. Enter the cost center associated with the fund for the asset. The business area, fund, funds center, and functional area will be populated from the cost center. Note: The asset and the AuC being settled must have the same cost center to avoid creating due to/due from balances in the funds. Create sub-assets for additional funding sources.



**Create Asset Master Data Time Dependent Tab** 

4. Click the Allocations tab. Select the appropriate class code from the drop down. The number displayed next to the text is the suggested useful life of the asset.



- Click the Deprec areas tab. Enter the useful life associated with the class code in the Area 20 Usfl life field. DFA policy requires that the life entered does not differ from this by more than one year. Area 20 depreciation is full accrual (straight-line, monthly in AASIS).
- 6. Click the Save button and AASIS will return a message with the number of the asset that has been created.



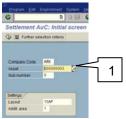
**Create Asset Master Data Deprec Areas Tab** 



## **Enter the Settlement Rules (Transaction AIAB)**

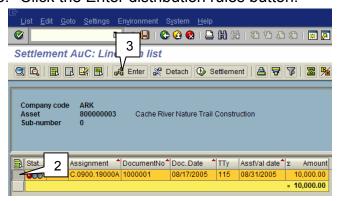
The menu path is Accounting> Financial Accounting> Fixed Assets> Posting> Capitalize Asset u Construction> AIAB Distribute.

1. Enter the AuC number (and sub number if necessary) in the asset field on the initial screen. Click the Execute button.



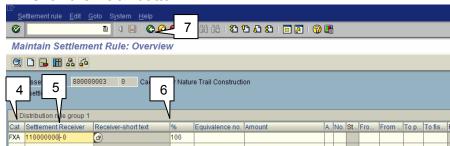
Settlement AuC Initial Screen

- Select the Costs that you want to settle by clicking the gray box in front of the row. Hold down the control key to select multiple rows if needed.
- 3. Click the Enter distribution rules button.



Settlement AuC Line Item List Screen

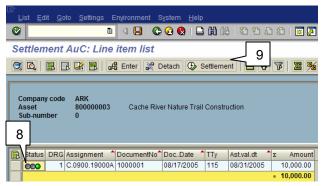
- 4. Cat--Enter FXA.
- 5. Settlement receiver—Enter the asset that will receive the costs.
- 6. %--Enter 100 to settle all of the costs from the AuC.
- Click the Back button.



Settlement Rule



- 8. Status indicators turn green.
- 9. Click the Settlement button
- 10. Click Yes when the Post settlement box pops up





**AuC Settlement** 

- 11. Change the posting date to the last day of the month. **This must be done.**
- 12. Check the Test run and Detail list boxes and click Execute.



**AuC Settlement Test Run** 

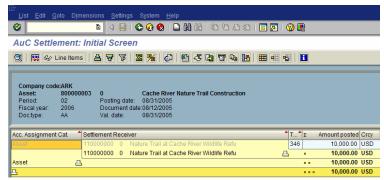
13. The trial posting is displayed. If there are no errors, click the Back button and de-select Test run.



**AuC Settlement Test Run Line Items** 

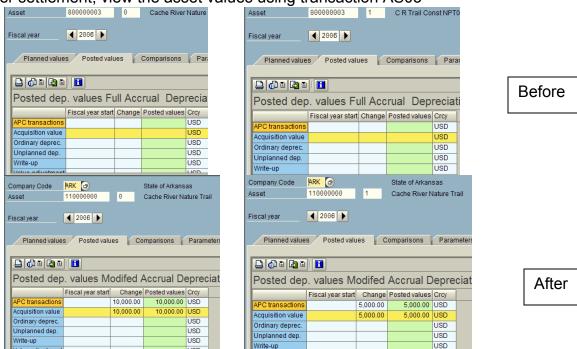


The settlement is displayed. Repeat this process for each sub asset.



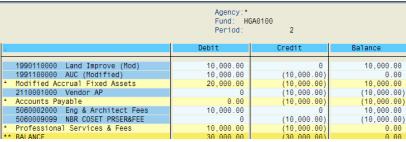
**AuC Settlement Line Items** 

After settlement, view the asset values using transaction AS03



**Asset Values after Settlement** 

View the Trial Balance after settlement.



**Trial Balance after Settlement** 



#### **Asset Settlement Exercise**

Create an appropriate asset and sub asset if needed for your completed construction project. Follow the steps necessary to settle your asset/sub asset under construction to the asset and sub asset. View the trial balance and asset balances after settlement.

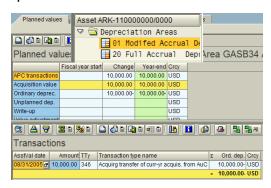
## **Major Maintenance Project Settlement**

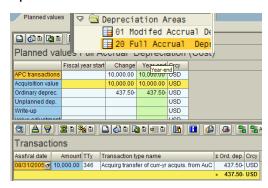
For a major maintenance project which is completed within the current fiscal year the WBS elements are settled to a sub asset of the asset being improved. If the major maintenance project cannot be completed within the current fiscal year, set up the asset/sub assets under construction as needed. Follow the process for settling capitalized costs from WBS elements to the asset/sub assets under construction. At the end of the project, the asset under construction will be settled to a sub asset of the original asset.

## **Viewing Depreciation**

The asset under construction is not depreciated. Other assets are depreciated monthly over the useful life. Depreciation begins when the asset is placed in service. You can view the planned depreciation in the AS03 transaction. Enter the asset to be displayed and click the Asset values button.

Select the planned values tab. You can view both the modified accrual (area 1) and full accrual (area 20) planned depreciation. Note that modified accrual depreciation is taken in full when the asset is placed in service.





**Planned Depreciation for Asset** 

The formula for planned full accrual depreciation for the year is number of months remaining in year divided by total months in year times asset value divided by useful life. Example: This nature trail was placed in service in mid-August, 2005. Ten and a half months remain in the fiscal year. The asset cost \$10,000 and has a useful life of 20 years. Depreciation was calculated as follows:

 $10.5/12 \times \$10000/20 = \$437.50$ 



# **Depreciation Exercise**

For each item, tell how much depreciation you think should be charged for this month. The assets have been in existence for the entire month.

Item	Cost	Useful Life (yrs)	Depreciation
Building	\$600,000	50	
Prefabricated Building	\$300,000	25	
New roof on building	\$36,000	30	
Building under \$600,000 (so far) construction		50 (when complete)	
Motorcycle	\$7,200	6	
Automobile	\$14,400	6	

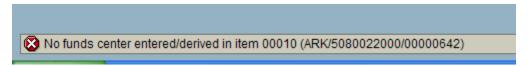


Chapter 9
Troubleshooting



In Chapter Nine, you will learn about error messages you may encounter while working with assets under construction, what they mean and what to do about them.

#### No Funds Center Derived



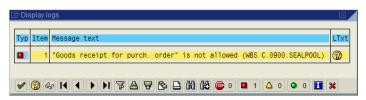
Error Message: Non-statistical WBS Element with No FM Assignment

Scenario: You are trying to commit funds by entering a purchase requisition or purchase order. When you try to save, you get this message.

Probable Cause: The WBS element is designated as non-statistical; however, it has not had a fund/ funds center assigned to it.

Solution: Contact DFA to request a fund/funds center assignment for the WBS element.

## **Posting Not Allowed**



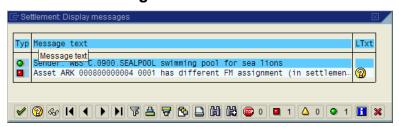
Error Message: WBS Element in Status That Does Not Allow Posting

Scenario: You are at the point of posting. Your non-statistical WBS element has been created and has a fund/funds center assignment. When you try to post a goods receipt, you get this message.

Probable Cause: The WBS element has not been released.

Solution: Use the change project transaction (CJ02) and select the WBS element. From the blue menu bar, choose edit/status/release and save.

#### **Different FM Assignment in Settlement Rule**



Error Message: Asset FM Assignment Does Not Match WBS Element FM Assignment

Scenario: You ran CJ88 to try to settle the WBS element to the asset under construction.

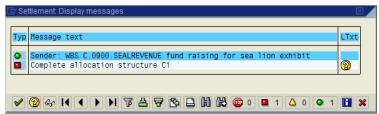
Probable Cause: The fund/funds center assignment on the asset under



construction does not match the fund/funds center assignment on the WBS element.

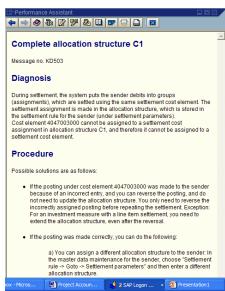
Solution: Either change the cost center on the settlement rule for the WBS element or use another asset or sub asset shell with the correct fund/funds center assignment.

#### **Revenue Settlement Error**



Error Message for WBS Element Settlement to AuC

Scenario: You got this message when you tried to establish settle the WBS element. You clicked the LTxt field for more information and got a message similar to this:

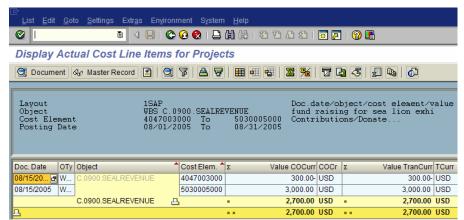


Long Text for Settlement Error Message

Probable Cause: A clue to the cause of this error can be found in the account code listed. 407003000 is a revenue code—it starts with a 4—and therefore it cannot be settled to the project.



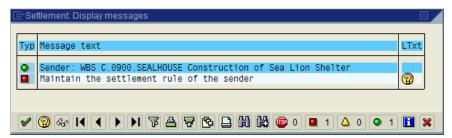
Solution: Run report CJI3 for the settlement period to determine what cost elements the WBS element contains. If there are revenue codes, they will have to be removed by reversal or error correction before the WBS element can be settled to the asset.



Line Item Display (CJI3) for WBS element

The line item display (CJI3) reveals a \$300 posting to a revenue cost element. Revenue cost elements can't be settled to the AuC.

#### Maintain Settlement Rule of the Sender



Error Message: No Settlement Rule for WBS Element

Scenario: You tried to settle a WBS element to an asset under construction and you got this message.

Probable Cause: No settlement rule has been entered for the WBS element, or a settlement rule does not exist for the current fiscal year.

Solution: Use transaction CJ02 (Change Project). Display the WBS element that you wish to settle and add a settlement rule with the correct AuC number or enter a new settlement rule for the current fiscal year with a new sub-AuC.



## Statistical WBS Element No Surcharges, Settlement



Error Message: Statistical WBS Element in Settlement

Scenario: You tried to enter settlement rules for a WBS element and got this message.

Probable cause: The WBS element is statistical.

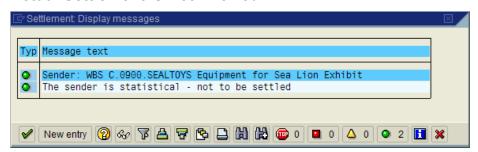
Solution: If the WBS element has not been used in transactions:

Use transaction CJ02, go to the control tab, and deselect the statistical check box. Request a fund/funds center assignment for the WBS element.

If the WBS element has been used in transactions for capitalized costs:

Use transaction CJ02 (Change Project). Create a new non-statistical WBS element. Request a fund/funds center assignment for your new WBS element. Create a settlement rule for the new WBS element. Use the project line item report (Transaction CJI3) to verify the capitalized costs that were charged to the statistical WBS element. After the FM assignment has been made, park expense error corrections to move the capitalized costs to the new non-statistical WBS element. Post the error corrections.

#### **Actual Settlement Is Not Allowed**



Error Message: Attempted to Settle Statistical WBS Element

Scenario: You tried to settle a WBS element to an asset under construction and got this message.

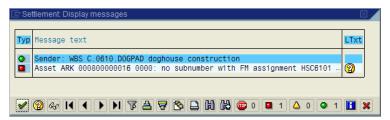
Probable Cause: The WBS element was changed to statistical after a settlement rule was entered.

Solution: Use transaction CJ02 (Change Project). Create a new non-statistical WBS element with a settlement rule. Request a fund/funds center assignment for your new WBS element. Use the project line item report (Transaction CJI3) to verify the capitalized costs that were charged to the statistical WBS element. After the FM assignment has been made, park



expense error corrections to move the capitalized costs to the new nonstatistical WBS element. Post the error corrections. Re-run the settlement process.

## Asset Has No Sub Number with FM Assignment



Error Message: FM Assignment on WBS Element Does Not Match FM Assignment on Asset

Scenario: You tried to settle a WBS element to an AuC and got this message.

Probable cause: The FM assignment for the WBS element is not the same as the FM assignment on the asset.

Solution: Make the correction either by creating a new WBS element with the correct FM assignment or creating a new AuC with the correct cost center. Make error corrections as needed and re-run the settlement.

#### A Due to/Due from Exists Related to the AuC

		Debit	Credit	Balance
	1140003000 DT/DF Clearing	0	(1,000.00)	(1,000.00)
*	Interfund Receivable	0	(1,000.00)	(1,000.00)
	1990130000 Buildings (Modified)	1,000.00	0	1,000.00
*	Modified Accrual Fixed Assets	1,000.00	0	1,000.00
4.4	DALANCE	4 000 00	74 000 001	0.00

Trial Balance Section Showing Due/To Due/From Balance

Scenario: You view the trial balance and find Due to/Due from account balances in two funds relating to your asset under construction and asset.

Probable Cause: The asset and asset under construction have two different fund assignments.

Solution: Reverse the completed settlement.

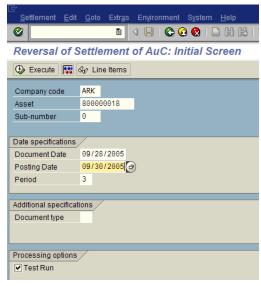


Enter Transaction AIST (Menu path: Accounting> Financial Accounting> Fixed Assets> Posting> Reverse Document> AIST Capitalize Asset Under Construction.



Reversal of Settlement (AIST) Selection Screen

Change the posting date to the last day of the period. Select Test run and click execute.

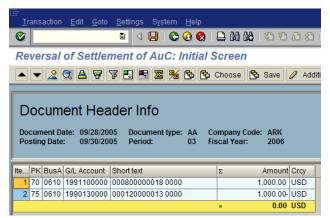


Selection for Reversal of Settlement



# Project Accounting for Construction and Major Maintenance Chapter 9 Troubleshooting

The reversal will be displayed. If there are no errors, click the Back button, de-select the Test run box, and click Execute.

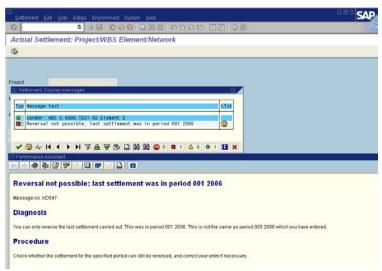


**Reversal of Settlement Display** 

Create a new fixed asset shell, change the settlement rule on the AuC, and re-run the settlement.

#### Reversal Not Possible Last Settlement Was in Period XXX

If you receive this error message, you have entered the wrong period on the settlement that you are attempting to reverse.



To reverse the settlement, enter the correct period. If the period was in a prior year, you cannot reverse the settlement.



Chapter 10 Entering Project Plans



In Chapter Ten, you will learn how to enter a plan for your project.

## Why Enter a WBS Element Plan?

If you enter a plan, you can run reports comparing your plan to the actual expenses that your WBS element incurs. The plan will not limit the amount of money that can be spent. A project plan is for management information only and does not control budget availability.

#### Plans Uploaded from PBAS

A few agencies enter budgets in PBAS by WBS element. These plans are automatically uploaded into the Controlling Module in AASIS at the beginning of the fiscal year. They do not affect the plans in the SPL Module. Budget transfers processed in Funds Management after the beginning of the fiscal year do not automatically update the plan. These updates will have to be entered manually.

#### Project System Module vs. Special Purpose Ledger

The plans are specific to the module into which they are entered. If a WBS element is non statistical, a plan can be entered in either the Project System module or the SPL module.

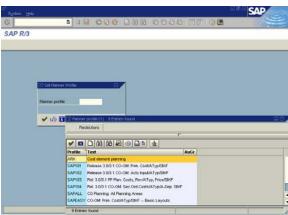
If a WBS element is statistical, a plan can only be entered in the Special Purpose Ledger.

A plan entered in the Project System can only be viewed in the Project System reports. A plan entered in the SPL can be only viewed in the SPL reports.

#### **Entering a Plan in the Project System Module**

The first step in Project System planning is to set the planner profile via transaction KP04. The menu path is: Accounting > Project System > Financials > Planning > Costs in WBS.

A planner profile box will pop up. Click the drop-down menu and select ARK. Enter or click the green check.



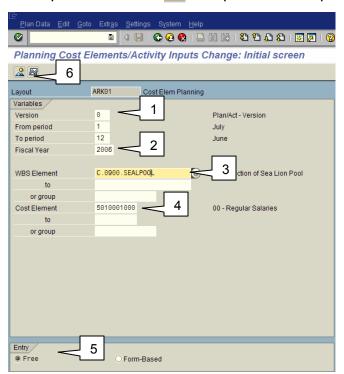
The next step in Project System planning is to enter the plan data via transaction CJR2. The menu path is: Accounting > Project System >



Financials > Planning > Costs in WBS > Costs and Activity Inputs > Change If the Set Controlling Area box pops up, type in ARK and click Enter. This will bring you to the planning screen.

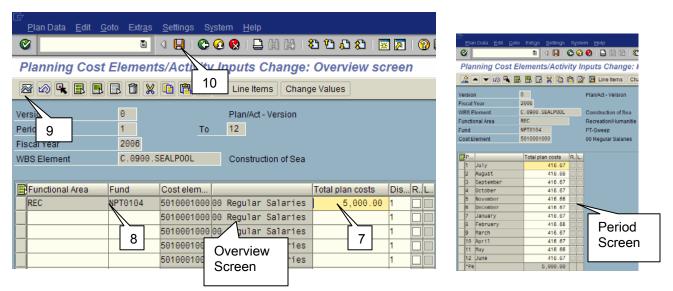


- 1. The version should default to zero.
- 2. Enter the periods and fiscal year for which you wish to plan.
- 3. Enter the WBS element or range of WBS elements.
- 4. Enter the cost element, range of cost elements, or cost element group.
- 5. Entry radio button should default to "Free". Accept the default.
- 6. Click on overview screen to plan for the entire selected time period or period screen to plan for each period individually.

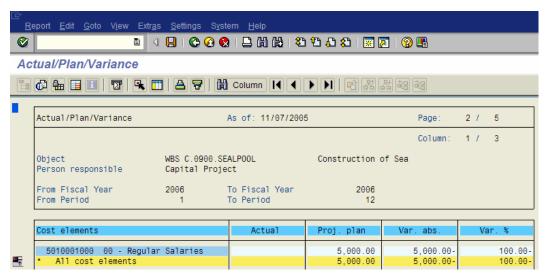




- 7. Enter the planned amount and press the Enter key.
- 8. The functional area and fund fields will be populated.
- 9. Click period view (optional).
- 10. Click the Save icon.



The plan can be viewed in any of the Project System Module plan vs. actual reports. Actual/ Plan/ Variance/ Absolute Variance/ % (S\_ALR\_87013543) is shown here.





# Entering a Plan in the Special Purpose Ledger (SPL)

The first step in planning in the SPL is to set the planner profile via transaction GLPLSET. The menu path is: Accounting > Financial Accounting > Special Purpose Ledger > Planning > Set Planner Profile

A pop-up box should appear with the planner profile "SPL-PLN". Press Enter or click the green check to accept this profile.



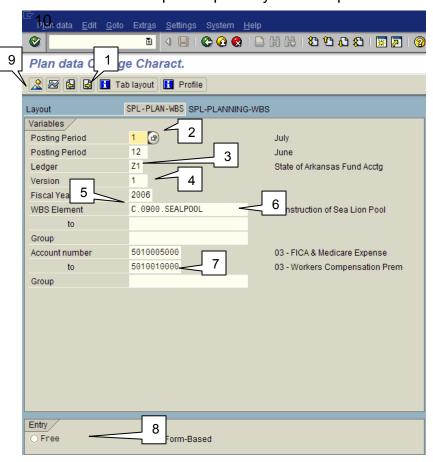
Another pop-up box will appear with summary table "ZFINLEDT". Once again you should press Enter or click the green check.





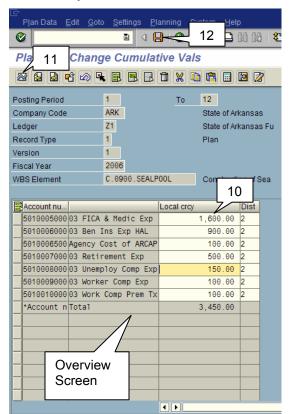
The next step is to enter the plan data via transaction GP12N. The menu path is Accounting > Financial Accounting > Special Purpose Ledger > Planning > Planned Values > Enter

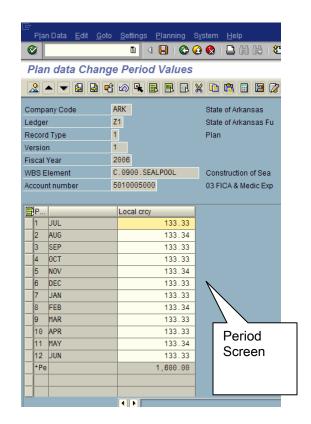
- 1. Tab to the desired layout (SPL-PLN-WBS) by clicking the page forward icon two times.
- 2. Choose the desired planning period range.
- 3. The Ledger is Z1. This should default.
- 4. The Version is 1. This should also default.
- 5. Enter the fiscal year to be planned.
- 6. Enter the WBS element or range of WBS elements.
- 7. Enter the Account number or range. (The employer payroll expenses are entered in this example.)
- 8. The "Free" entry radio button will be selected by default.
- 9. Click the overview screen icon to plan the entire period range or the period screen icon to plan separately for each period.



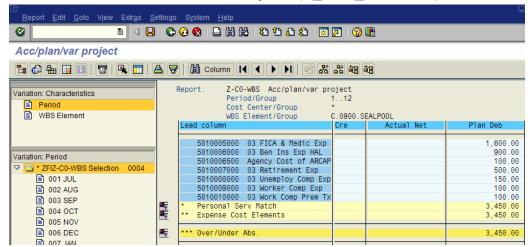


- 10. To plan, enter the desired amounts in the "local crcy" column.
- 11. Select a line and click the period screen icon to view the amounts by period.
- 12. Save your work.

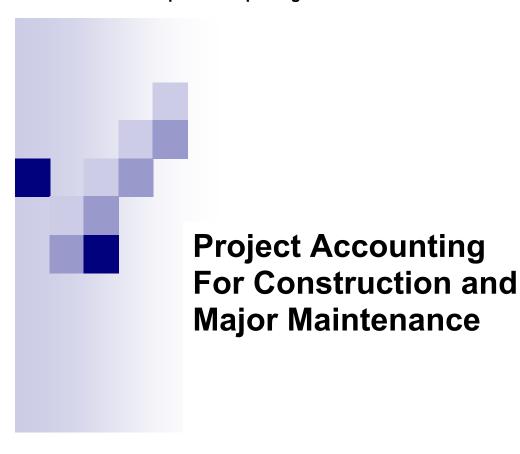




The plan can be viewed in either Plan / Actual Projects (Y\_DEV\_80000015) or Plan / Actual Cost Centers & Projects (Y\_DEV\_80000024).







Chapter 11
Reporting:
Cash vs. Accrual



In Chapter Eleven, you will learn the difference between cash basis and accrual basis accounting reports. You will also learn which reports in AASIS are on the cash basis and which are on the accrual basis of accounting.

## The Timing Difference

The difference between cash basis, accrual basis, and modified accrual basis reporting is the result of the timing of expense and revenue recognition.

- Cash Basis recognizes revenue when received and expenditures when spent.
- Accrual Basis recognizes revenue when earned and measurable regardless of when collected. Expenses are recorded on a matching basis when incurred.
- Modified Accrual Basis recognizes revenue when it becomes both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current accounting period. It records expenses when they are incurred.

#### **Governmental Accounting**

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) statement 34 requires the State of Arkansas to report government-wide financial statements on an accrual basis. Most AASIS reports are on the accrual basis of accounting. Because of state budgetary requirements outlined in Arkansas Code Annotated Title 19, it is necessary to have reporting capability on the cash basis of accounting. For some federal grant reports, cash basis can be used by election.

Accounting for public funds requires organizations to demonstrate the operational accountability for the entity as a whole and their fiscal accountability for a specific fund.

Governmental funds are accounted for on a modified accrual accounting basis.

The reporting results are different for a cash basis report and an accrual basis report for the same cost object.

#### Cash Basis Reporting

 The Actual Budget Report (Transaction Y\_DEV\_80000046) provides budgetary information on the cash basis. This report is developed from the Funds Management Budgetary Ledger. Thus, it lacks the detail needed for project accounting. The Actual Budget Report displays fund/funds center/commitment item totals. It cannot be drilled down to the cost objects.



- To view cost objects for commitments on a cash basis, use the ZCMT report. This report will give you the line items which total up to the commitments on the Actual Budget Report.
- To view cost objects for expenditures, use the ZWARR\_DETAIL report selected by cash date. This report was developed by merging information found on the Special Purpose Ledger and the Funds Management Budgetary Ledger.

## **Accrual Basis Reporting**

 All other reports in AASIS are accrual based. These include all of the reports in the Controlling Module, Project System and Special Purpose Ledger reports such as the trial balance and GD13.

# **Project Reports and Their Accounting Basis**

- Reports in the Project System (see Chapter 12)- Accrual
- Reports in the Special Purpose Ledger (see Chapter 13) Accrual
- ZWARR\_DETAIL selected for WBS elements and cash date (see Chapter 14) – Cash

## **Accrual vs. Cash Reporting Exercise**

Select the basis of accounting for each report:	Accrual	Cash
Reports in the Special Purpose Ledger	х	
Actual Budget Report (Y_DEV_80000046)		
Reports in the Project System Module		
ZWARR_DETAIL selected by cash date		



## **Commitments in Budget Reports**

- In budget reports, commitments are encumbrances to budget. The Open Commitment Item Report (Transaction ZCMT) produces results equal to the commitment column of the Actual Budget Report (Y DEV 80000046).
- Commitments happen at the point of purchase requisition, purchase order, or funds reservation.
- In the cash based budget reports, commitments are also recognized for invoice entry.
- You can view commitments (aggregated with other commitments for the fund/funds center) in the Actual Budget Report. They are never seen in the ZWARR DETAIL report.

#### **Commitments in Controlling/ Project System Reports**

 You can view commitments in the controlling and project system commitment reports. These include the plan/commitment/actual and commitment line item reports.

#### **Timing Differences in Treatment of Commitments**

- Commitments are relieved and expenses charged in the accrual based reports at the point of *goods receipt*.
- Commitments are relieved and expenditures charged in the cash based reports at the point of payment.

# **Expense/Expenditure Reporting**

You can view expenses on an accrual basis in the Project System reports and Special Purpose Ledger reports.

You can view expenditures on a cash basis in the Actual Budget Report (aggregated) and the ZWARR\_DETAIL report (detailed).

## **Timing Differences in Treatment of Expense**

- Expenses post to accrual based reports when goods are received, or if direct-invoiced, when the invoice is posted.
- Expenditures post to the cash based reports after the payments are processed and Funds Management is updated.

For example, an agency orders \$200 worth of office supplies. When the supplies are received, the accrual based report will show office supplies expense of \$200. The cash based report will show office supplies expenditures of \$0. After payments are processed and Funds Management is updated, the cash based report will catch up with the accrual based report and show office supplies expenditures of \$200 for this purchase.



Cash Basis Accounting (Actual Budget Report)  Commitment Expenditure  The purchase requisition is entered. A commi	Accrual Basis Accounting (Project Plan/ Actual/ Commitments Report)  Commitment Expense itment is recognized in both cash and accrual.				
\$200 PR The purchase order is entered with reference to the purchase requisition. The commitment is still the same in both cash and accrual.					
<\$200> PR \$200 PO	<\$200> PR \$200 PO				
The timing difference becomes apparent at the point of goods receipt, which is recognized as an expense in accrual accounting and has no effect on cash basis accounting.					
No effect	<\$200> PO Office Supplies Expense GR/IR 200 200				
At the point of invoice entry, the amount is still seen as a commitment in the cash basis reports.					
<\$200> PO \$200 Invoice	Accounts   GR/IR     200   200   200				
At the point of payment, the cash basis reports recognize the expenditure.					
<\$200> Invoice \$200 Payment	Accounts  Payable Cash  200 200 200				

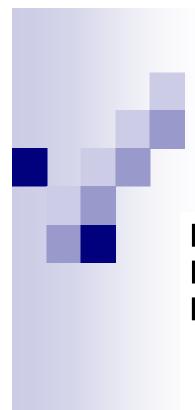


#### **Exercise**

Agency A submitted a purchase order for 3 boxes of copier toner in period 1. The goods receipt was posted in period 2, but the payment was not made until period 3.

When will this purchase show up in the reports as a commitment or expense?	Commitment	Expense/ Expenditure
Cash Basis Reports		
Accrual Basis Reports		





# Project Accounting For Construction and Major Maintenance

Chapter 12 Reports in the Project System



In Chapter Twelve, you will learn how to run and interpret the Project System reports.

# **Key Points**

The reports in the Project System display revenues, commitments, and expenses.

You can drill-down to line items in the controlling reports and display the original document and related documents in AASIS.

# Actual/Commitment/Total/Plan in CO Area Currency (Transaction S\_ALR\_87013542)

Menu path: Accounting> Project System> Information System> Financials> Costs> Plan Based> By Cost Element> Actual/Commitment/Total/Plan in CO area currency

In this report you can see the plan (if there is one), the commitment and actual expenses. This report has a standard SAP layout which cannot be changed by the user.

Note: Most projects in AASIS do not have a plan entered. A plan is entered through the Planning Budgeting and Administrative System (PBAS) when budgets are entered by WBS elements. A plan can be entered manually if the WBS element is non-statistical. Only a plan entered in the Controlling module can be viewed here. A plan entered in the Special Purpose Ledger module cannot be viewed in the Project System. A plan entered in the Project System cannot be viewed in Special Purpose Ledger



#### Selecting the Report

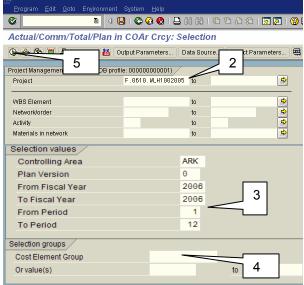
1. Enter Transaction S\_ALR\_87013542.

You may see a pop-up message asking for a database profile. The database profile is 1 preceded by eleven zeros. Click the green check.

- z. Enter the Project Definition or WBS elements that you wish to view. Do not enter a value in the Network/order, Activity, or Materials in network fields. These fields are not used by AASIS
- 3. Enter the selection values. Controlling area is always ARK and the plan version is 0 in the controlling reports. (These will default.) Select the fiscal years and periods that you want to view.
- 4. The selection groups will narrow the report down by the type of expense (cost element) or broad category of expense or commitment item (cost element group). To display all expenses, leave these selections blank.

Note: You can display the cost element groups with Transaction KAH3. This allows you to view the cost elements assigned to a group. New groups can be requested from DFA Office of Accounting if needed.

5. When you have made the desired selections, execute 🕒 the report.

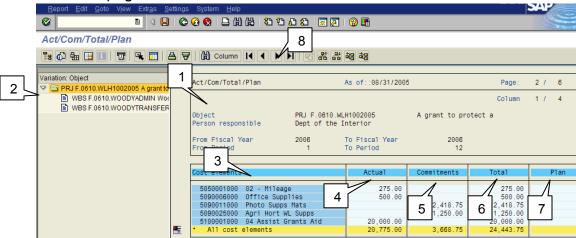


S\_ALR\_87013542 Selection



#### Viewing the Report

- 1. The report header gives the project name, description, person responsible, number of pages, and periods selected
- 2. You can select the entire project or a single WBS element from the navigation bar.
- 3. The first column of the report contains the cost elements. The numeric code and description of the cost element is the same as the general ledger code on a transaction.
- 4. The next column of the report contains the actual expenses.
- 5. The third column contains the commitments. These include funds reservations and purchases up to the point of goods receipt.
- 6. Actual and commitments add up to the amounts in the total column.
- 7. If a plan was entered for the project, it will be shown in the plan column.
- 8. To view more of the report, click the page right icon to scroll to the next page.



S\_ALR\_87013542 Page 1

9. The next four columns identify commitments by the source and total of the commitments.

Cost elements	Purchase requis	Purchase order	Funds reservati	Total commitmen
5050001000 02 - Mileage				
5090006000 Office Supplies				
5090011000 Photo Supps Mats		2,418.75		2,418.75
5090025000 Agri Hort WL Supps	1,250.00			1,250.00
5100001000 04 Assist Grants Aid				
* All cost elements	1,250.00	2,418.75		3,668.75

S\_ALR\_87013542 Page 2

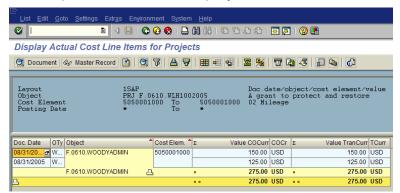


#### **Drill-Down Detail**

You can drill down to the detail for both line items and documents. Documents can be displayed for follow-on transactions in the Controlling, SPL, Funds Management and Accounting Modules.

#### **Line Item Display**

To see more detail for any item, double-click the item. A list of line items that make up the total will be displayed.



Drill-down to line items in S\_ALR\_87013542

## **Document Display**

Double-click an item from the list. This will display the accounting document (FI-General Ledger document) for the transaction that created the item.

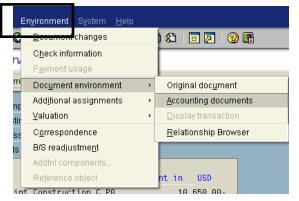


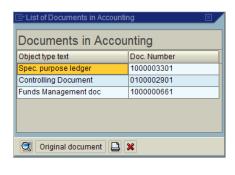
**Next Level Drill-Down to Document** 



To view the related documents, click Environment from the menu bar.

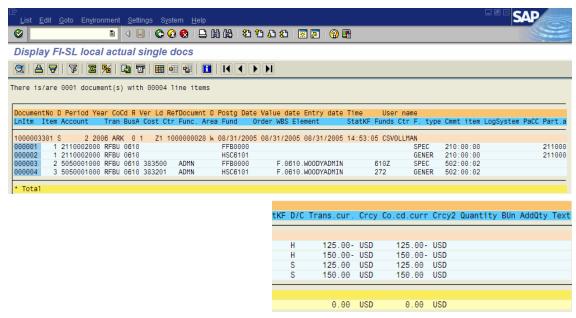
 Choose Environment> Document environment> Accounting documents. This enables users to view the integration points for the transaction in AASIS. There are four documents to view for this transaction. The original document is the one that was displayed when you double-clicked. You can also view documents for Special Purpose Ledger, Controlling, and Funds Management.





**Environment Selection Process** 

2. Double-click the Special Purpose Ledger document number to select it.

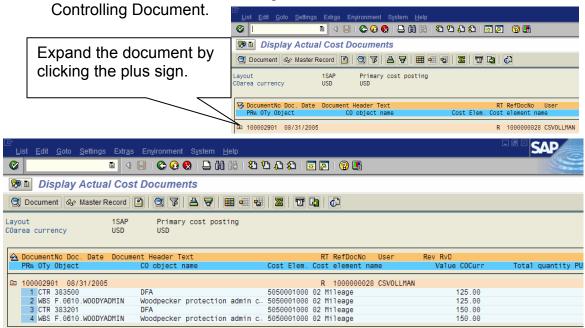


**Special Purpose Ledger Document** 

The Special Purpose Ledger splits the posting by fund. We can see the accounts, funds, cost centers, functional area, and WBS elements. Commitment item and funds center codes are also displayed. Scroll to the right to view the amounts.



3. Go back to the list of accounting documents and choose the



**Controlling Document** 

Postings are displayed for each cost object.

4. Go back to the list of accounting documents and choose the Funds Management document.



**Funds Management Document** 

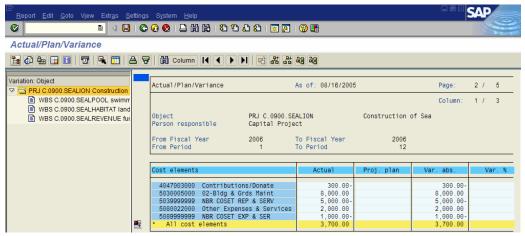
The Funds Management document displays the budget posting to fund, funds center and commitment item created by the transaction.



# Actual/ Plan/ Variance Absolute/ Variance % (Transaction S\_ALR\_87013543)

Menu path: Accounting> Project System> Information System> Financials> Costs> Plan Based> By Cost Element> Actual/ Plan/ Variance-Absolute/ Variance %

This report is similar to Actual/Commitment/Total/Plan in CO area currency-S\_ALR\_87013542, except that it does not contain commitments. Only actual expenses are shown here. Make the selections to run the report just as you would the Actual/Commitment/Total/Plan in CO area currency report shown previously.



Actual/ Plan/ Variance Absolute/ Variance %

The report compares actual and planned expenses, with the variance expressed as a dollar amount and a percent. This report has drill-down capability. The report in this example shows the project after some of the costs have been settled to an asset under construction.

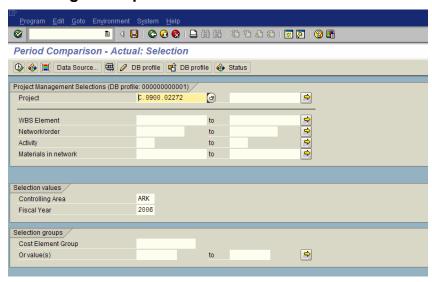


# Period Comparison--Actual (Transaction S\_ALR\_87013545)

Menu path: Accounting> Project System> Information System> Financials> Costs> Plan Based> By Cost Element> Period Comparison-Actual

This report breaks out actual expenses (on the accrual basis) by period. The periods are based on the fiscal year. (Period 1 is July; Period 2 is August, etc.)

#### Selecting the Report



**Period Comparison-Actual Selection Screen** 

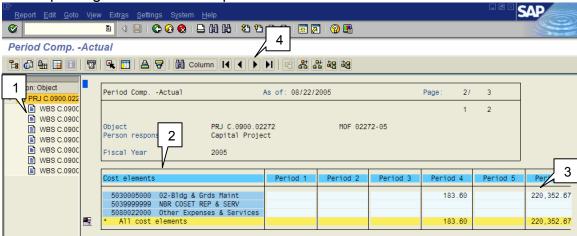
The report selection screen is similar to the Actual/Commitment/ Total/ Plan in CO area currency report. Enter the project or WBS element, fiscal year, and cost element or cost element group as desired. Execute the report.



# Viewing the report

- 1. Select the entire project or a single WBS element from the navigation bar. The navigation bar can be turned on or off by clicking the display/hide icon for the navigation bar.
- 2. The first column of the report contains the cost elements
- Actual expenses are listed by cost element for each period. Drill-down and accessibility to accounting documents is also available from this report.

4. Click the page right icon to go to the next page, which will display postings for the next six periods.



Period Comparison-Actual Report Page 1



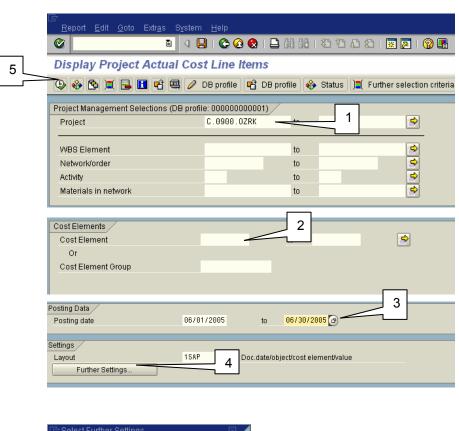
#### Project Line Item Reports (Transactions CJI3 and CJI5)

Menu path: Accounting> Project System> Information System> Financials> Line Items>

There are two line item reports for projects: commitment line items (CJI5) and actual line items (CJI3). Each of these reports is on the accrual basis and has drill-down capability. The layout of these reports is not standard and can be set by the user.

# **Actual Cost Line Items for Projects (Transaction CJI3)**

- 1. Enter or select the project or WBS elements that you wish to view.
- 2. If desired, narrow the selection by cost element or cost element group.
- 3. Enter a date range and layout.
- 4. Click the Further Settings button. The default maximum number of hits is 5,000. If you are working with a large amount of data, you may need to increase this so that all records can be selected.
- 5. When you have made your desired selections, execute the report.

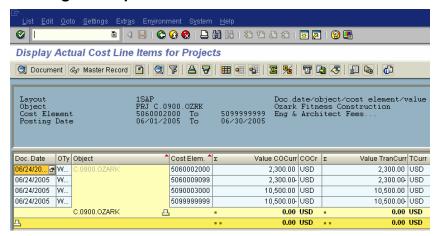




**Display Project Actual Cost Line Items Selections** 



#### Viewing the Report



**Actual Cost Line Items for Projects Report** 

The report lists the actual line items. You can double-click any item to view the document that created it.

To see the cost center of a project line item report, add the field for Auxiliary Account Assignment to the display. On a cost center line item report, the Auxiliary Account Assignment field will display the WBS element or Internal Order.

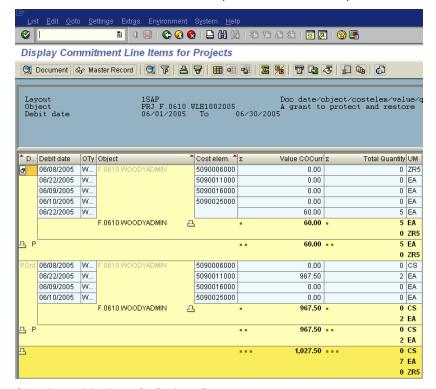
#### **Project Line Item Report and Settlement to Asset**

The project actual line item report is helpful during the settlement process. Only certain expense cost elements can be settled from a WBS element into an asset under construction. Before attempting settlement, run the project actual line item report for the WBS element to be settled to make sure it does not contain revenue cost elements which cannot be settled. If the settlement fails, the project actual line item report is useful in locating which items might have to be corrected in order to settle the project.



#### **Commitment Line Items for Projects (Transaction CJI5)**

Follow the selection process as outlined on the previous page for Actual Costs/ Revenues Line Items (Transaction CJI3). Execute the report.



Commitment Line Items for Projects Report

The report displays outstanding commitments for the selection period. You can double-click on any item to view the document that created it.



#### **Project Reporting Exercises**

Use the project report: Actual/Commitment/Total/Plan in CO area currency (Transaction S\_ALR\_87013542) for the project: C.0900.SEALION to answer the following questions:

- 1. What is the cost element for the actual expense?
- 2. How much of the commitments are for purchase orders?
- 3. How much of the commitments are for purchase requisitions?
- 4. What is the total of commitments and actual expenses for WBS Element C.0900.SEALHOUSE?
- 5. Have any cost elements been settled to the asset under construction?

Use the Actual/Plan/Variance Absolute/Variance % Report (Transaction S\_ALR\_87013543) report to answer the following questions. Select project C.0900.SEALION. Make the selection for fiscal year 2006 only and for cost element group 5020002 only.

- 1. Who is the "person responsible" (in the report header)?
- 2. What WBS element was selected?
- 3. What were the total expenses for cost element group 5020002 for the project in FY2006?
- 4. Drill down to the line items for cost element 5030005000. How many line items are listed?
- 5. Who was the vendor?

Use Period Comparison-Actual (Transaction S\_ALR\_87013545) to answer the following questions. Look up project C.0900.SEALION for FY 2006. Don't select a cost element or cost element group.

- 1. In what period(s) did expenses occur?
- 2. Can you view commitments in this report?
- 3. Is this report on the cash or accrual basis?
- 4. Drill down to the line items on the expenses for period 2. How many lines are displayed?
- 5. Drill down on the first line item. What account was debited in this transaction?



Use Project Actual Line Item Report (Transaction CJI3) to answer the following questions. Select project C.0900.SEALHOUSE for periods 1 and 2 of 2006.

- 1. What is the column heading for the column which contains the WBS element code?
- 2. How many WBS element codes received postings for the period selected?
- 3. What are the total expenses for all WBS elements for the period selected?
- 4. Drill down to view the transaction for cost element 5090006000. What product was purchased to incur this expense?
- 5. Choose the line item for cost element 5030005000 and view the accounting document. What account was credited?

Use Project Commitment Line Item Report (CJI5) to answer the following questions. Select project C.0900.SEALION for period 2 of 2006.

- 1. What is the total dollar amount of commitments for cost element 5030005000?
- 2. Are the commitments noted above due to a purchase order or purchase requisition?
- 3. What is the quantity of the above noted purchases?
- 4. Double-click on the dollar amount for cost element 5080022000. What document was displayed?
- 5. Click on the account assignment button of the displayed document. What cost center is displayed?



Chapter 13
Reports in the Special
Purpose Ledger



In Chapter Thirteen you will learn to run and interpret the Special Purpose Ledger reports.

# **Key Points**

You can use the reports in the SPL to display revenues and expenses. The SPL allows the selection of cost centers and projects at the same time.

You can drill-down to the actual line items and display the original document and related documents in the system.

## Plan/ Actual Projects—Y\_DEV\_80000015

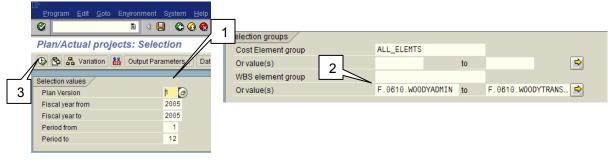
Menu Path: Special Transactions and Reports (State of Arkansas)> Financial Accounting> Controlling> Reporting SPL> Plan/Actual Reports in SPL> Plan/Actual Projects

The plan for the SPL is different from the Controlling plan and is entered manually by the users rather than downloaded from PBAS. A plan can be entered for statistical and non-statistical WBS elements in the SPL.

This report displays the actual debits, credits, and net and plan debits, credits and net if a plan exists. This report is on the accrual basis of accounting.

#### Selecting the Report

- 1. Enter plan version 1 and the fiscal years and periods that you wish to view.
- 2. The SPL reports can't be selected by project. Users must instead enter a single WBS element or a range or list of WBS elements.
- 3. When you have made your desired selections, execute the report.

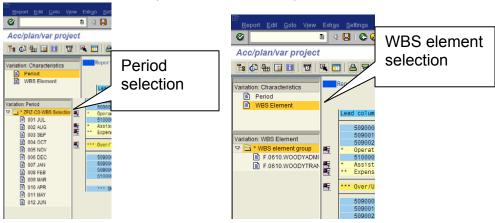


**Commitment Line Items for Projects Report** 



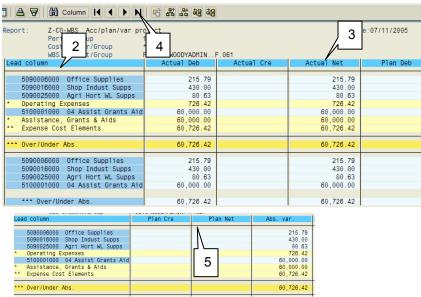
#### Viewing the Report

1. There is a navigation bar to the left of the report. This can be turned on and off using the navigation bar icon Period selection can be for all periods (folder selection) or any period (month selection). WBS element selection can be for all WBS elements (folder selection) or any WBS element (individual selection).



**SPL Reports Navigation Bar** 

- 2. The first column of the report displays General Ledger account codes and descriptions.
- 3. Actual revenues and expenses are separated into debits and credits. The next column nets the debits and credits.
- 4. Use the arrow buttons to scroll forward and back in the report.
- 5. If plan data exists, it will be displayed. The Abs. var. column will display the difference between plan and actual.



SPL Plan/Actual Projects Report



# **Drill down Capability**

Double-click a line to view the line items that make up the total.

You can drill down further by choosing FI-SL document to go to the SPL document. The line item detail button provides the detail for the SPL document.



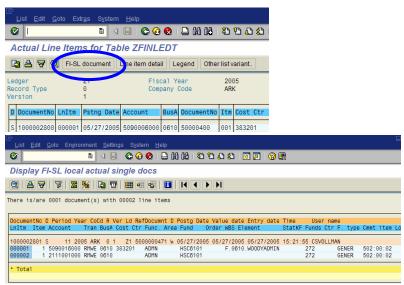
Line Items Display upon Drill-down

Double-clicking displays the document that created the financial posting—in this case the goods receipt.



Material Document Display after Double-click of Line Item

Click the FI-SL document button to go to the SPL document.



**Display of SPL Document** 



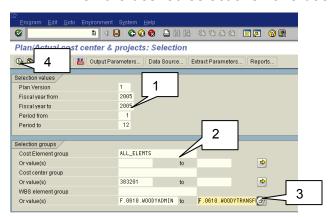
# Plan/ Actual Cost centers and WBS Elements (Transaction Y DEV 80000024)

Menu Path: Special Transactions and Reports (State of Arkansas)> Financial Accounting> Controlling> Reporting SPL> Plan/Actual Reports in SPL> Plan/Actual Cost Center and Projects

This report allows selection by cost centers and WBS elements at the same time.

## Selecting the Report

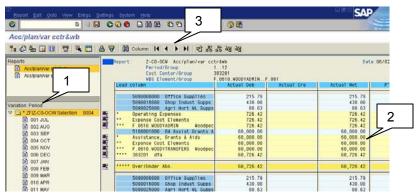
- 1. Select the period range and fiscal year
- 2. Select cost element or cost element group (optional).
- Enter the desired cost centers and WBS elements.
- 4. When the desired selections have been made, execute the report.



Plan Actual Cost Center and Projects Selection

# Viewing the Report

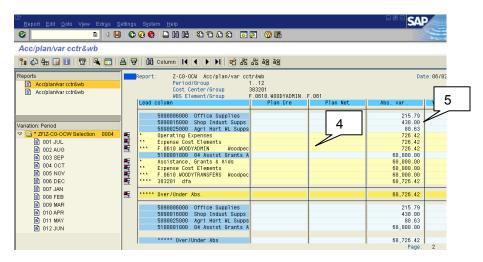
- 1. The navigation bar is the same as the navigation bar for the Actual/Commitment/Total/Plan report as described on previously.
- On the first page, actual debits, credits and net are displayed for each General Ledger account codes and subtotaled by both cost center and WBS element.
- Click the right arrow to view more columns.



Plan Actual Cost Center and Projects—Page 1



- 4. On the next page, plan debits, credits and net are displayed if plan data has been entered.
- 5. The report calculates the difference between plan and actual, both as a value and a percent.
- 6. This report has the same drill-down capability as the SPL Plan/Actual Project Report.



Plan Actual Cost Center and Projects—Page 2



# Trial Balance (Transaction Y\_DEV\_80000025)

Menu path: Special Transactions and Reports (State of Arkansas)> Financial Accounting> General Ledger> Reporting (SPL)> Balance Sheet Reports> Trial Balance

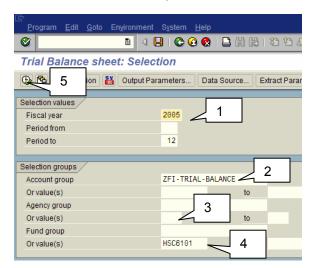
The Trial Balance is selected by fund, not by WBS element or project. However, the WBS element field is available upon drilldown to line items.

The Trial Balance can only be selected for one fiscal year at a time.

For capital projects, you should view the trial balances for each fund involved to determine if there are due to/due from items, outstanding sales or use tax liability, or fund transfers that might be part of the project expenses. You will also be able to view asset balances and depreciation in the trial balance.

# Selecting the Report

- Select the desired fiscal year and periods. A period selection of Period from (blank) and period to 12 will display all periods for the fiscal year including carry forward balances.
- 2. Leave the Account group selection at the default "ZFI-TRIAL-BALANCE"
- 3. Enter the Business Area in the "Or value(s)" field under the Agency group field. This is optional if a fund is also entered.
- 4. If desired, enter a fund in the "Or value(s)" field under the Fund group field. Leaving this area blank will display all of the funds for the business area, but you will be able to select them individually in the report.
- 5. Execute the report.



**Trial Balance Selections** 

Viewing the Report with Capital Projects in Mind



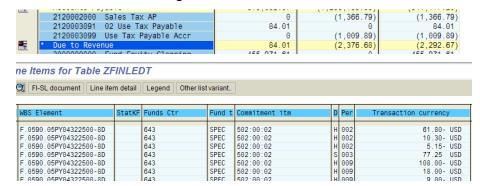
- When accounting for capital projects, users should review balances in Due to / Due from accounts. These accounts do not appear in the Controlling reports. Drill-down by double-clicking the balance of the DT/DF Clearing account. Select actual line items. If the due to/due from items pertain to the project, the WBS elements for the project may be listed here. All due-to/due-from balances need to be cleared. For more information on how to do this, contact the AASIS Support Center at (501) 683-2255.
- Note: Settling the AuC to a fixed asset with a different fund assignment than the one to which the AuC is assigned will create a due to/due from balance. The following due to /due from balances were created by settling a sub asset under construction in Fund B to a fixed asset in Fund A.

	Debit	Credit	Balance				
Fund A 6 CJ P&T 0900 # 006	300.00	Θ	300.00				
<del>- ousn on ri</del> and	300.00	Θ	300.00				
1140003000 DT/DF Clearing	0.00	(10,000.00)	(10,000.00)				
* Interfund Receivable	0.00	(10,000.00)	(10,000.00)				
1990110000 Land Improve (Mod)	15,000.00	0	15,000.00				
1991100000 AUC (Modified)	5,000.00	(5,000.00)	0.00				
Fund B							
" Cash on Hand	210.00	(10.00)	200.00				
1140003000 DT/DF Clearing	10,000.00	0	10,000.00				
* Interfund Receivable	10,000.00	Θ	10,000.00				
1991100000 AUC (Modified)	16,000.00	(10,000.00)	6,000.00				

Trial Balance and Due to / Due from Accounts

Sales or Use Tax Liability: All sales tax liabilities should be paid before
the WBS element is settled to the AuC. The sales and use tax liability
accounts do not show up on the Controlling reports.

Double-click the balance of the Due to Revenue line and select actual line items. Check to see if any outstanding balances displayed may contain the WBS element being settled.



Trial Balance and Line Item Drill-down for Due to Revenue Account



# • The "6" Accounts

Items such as fund transfers and refunds to expenditures should be reviewed for their effect on project revenues and expenses.

These items do appear in the Controlling reports as well as on the Trial Balance.

	popriodra eronizamor erza eron	201.20	~ _	201.20
	6061007500 WC Ad. Cost Tr. Out	3.02	Θ	3.02
	6061009000 Motor Veh Tfr Out	14,185.00	Θ	14,185.00
*	Other Transfers	14,188.02	Θ	14,188.02
	6060002000 Intra-Agy Xfers In	0	(20,935.00)	(20,935.00)
	6060003000 Inter-Agy Xfers In	11,011.86	(409,236.11)	(398,224.25)
	6060004300 IntraAgy FedRev X In	0	(22,250.00)	(22,250.00)
	6060007500 WC Ad. Cost Tr. In	0	(2.54)	(2.54)
	6060009000 Motor Veh Tfr In	0	(14,185.00)	(14,185.00)
	6061002000 Intra-Agy Xfers Out	20,935.00	Θ	20,935.00
	6061004300 IntraAgy FedRev XOut	22,250.00	Θ	22,250.00
*	Transfers In/Out	54 196 86	(466 608 65)	(412 411 79)

Trial Balance Showing "6" Accounts

#### Assets

Use the Trial Balance to view balances for assets and assets under construction.

11100114114 10001141010	10,201.00	(10,000.00)	0,201.00
1990110000 Land Improve (Mod)	15,000.00	0	15,000.00
1991100000 AUC (Modified)	5,000.00	(5,000.00)	0.00
* Modified Accrual Fived Assets	20 000 00	(5,000,00)	15 000 00

**Trial Balance Asset Section** 



#### Line Items in the Special Purpose Ledger (Transaction GD20)

Menu path: Accounting> Financial Accounting> Special Purpose Ledger> Actual Posting> Document Search

The GD20 report contains the same information that you obtain when you drill down to the line items on the Trial Balance.

Like the Trial Balance, GD20 can also be used to view due to/ due from items, sales or use tax liabilities, and fund transfers.

#### **Selecting the Report**

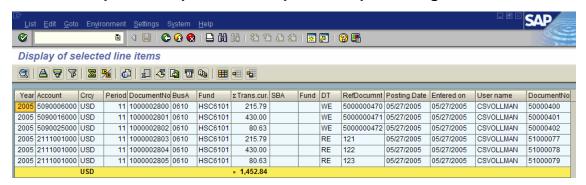
- 1. A ledger-selection screen may pop up. Choose ledger Z1 (the default) and click Execute.
- 2. Enter the Fiscal year, Account codes, and Business Area
- 3. Enter the WBS elements.
- 4. Enter the Period selection.
- 5. After making the selections, execute the report





FI-SL Line Items (GD20) Selections





FI-SL Line Items (Transaction GD20)

Drill-down to documents is also available from this report.

#### **SPL Reporting Exercise**

What cost elements were credited when your WBS element was settled to the asset under construction? Use the Y\_DEV\_80000015 report to find your answer.



Chapter 14
Cash Basis Reporting



In Chapter Fourteen, you will learn to run and interpret the ZWARR\_DETAIL (cash based line item) and Actual Budget reports.

#### **Key Points**

Cash based reporting is used to determine expenditure items from budget.

Some federal grants also require cash based reporting.

#### **ZWARR DETAIL for Projects**

Menu Path: Special Transactions and Reports-State of Arkansas> Financial Accounting>Accounts Payable> Reporting> ZWARR DETAIL.

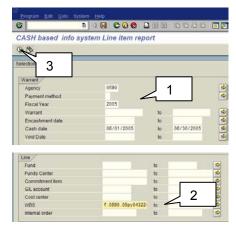
This is the report to run to see cash based expenditures. This means that the expenditures are counted when the check is written or the warrant is cut or the money is transferred.

As well as being a line item list of expenditures for budget, this report can also be used to list payments to vendors for the project.

# Selecting the Report

This report has many selection options. The minimum amount of information to be entered for a project report is business area, cash date range, and WBS element number. Use the other fields to narrow the report selections down as desired.

- 1. Enter Agency, Fiscal Year, and Cash Date in the Warrant selection fields.
- 2. Enter the WBS elements in the Line selection fields.
- Execute the report.

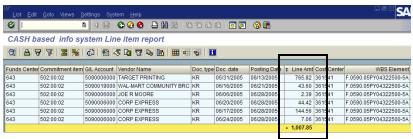


Cash based info system line item report (ZWARR\_DETAIL) Selections



#### Viewing the Report

The Line Amount column indicates the expenditures for the WBS element selected.



Cash based info system line item report (ZWARR\_DETAIL) Display

#### Actual Budget Report (Transaction Y\_DEV\_80000046)

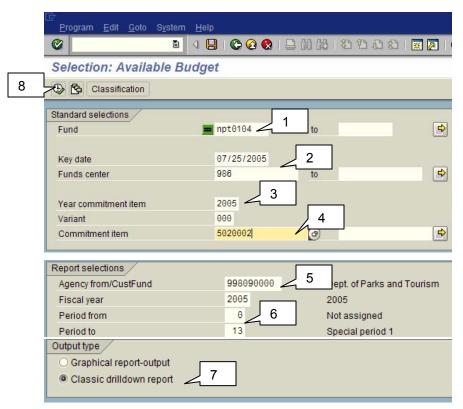
Menu Path: Special Transactions and Reports-State of Arkansas> Financial Accounting> Funds Management> Reporting> Budget/Actual> Actual Budget

Users cannot see detail by project or WBS element in the actual budget report. However, users can use this report to view budgeting information, commitments and expenditures for the fund and funds center related to the project.

### Selecting the Report

- 1. Enter the fund. (You must enter either a fund or funds center.)
- 2. Enter the funds center. (This is optional if you entered a fund.)
- 3. Check the default Year commitment item; change if necessary to match the fiscal year selection.
- 4. Enter a commitment item if desired.
- 5. Agency from/CustFund is an optional field. You may enter the vendor number for your agency here.
- 6. The current fiscal year and periods 0 to 13 will default. This will select budget for the entire year. You may change this if desired. Entering 0 in the period from field will provide carry-forward commitment information.
- Classic drilldown report selection enables users to export the report to an Excel spreadsheet. Users may also select the graphical report option for a different view.
- 8. When all desired selections have been made, execute the report.



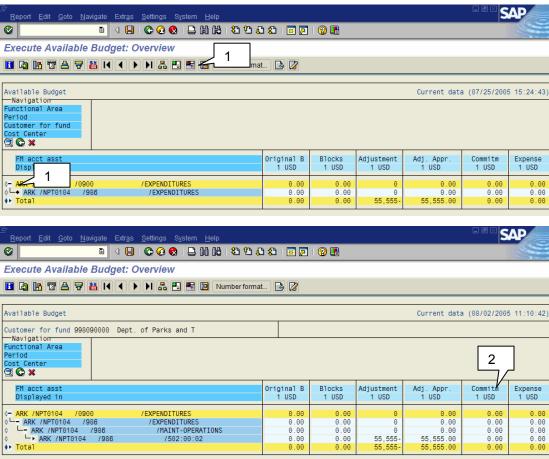


Actual Budget Report (Transaction Y\_DEV\_80000046) Selections



#### Viewing the Report

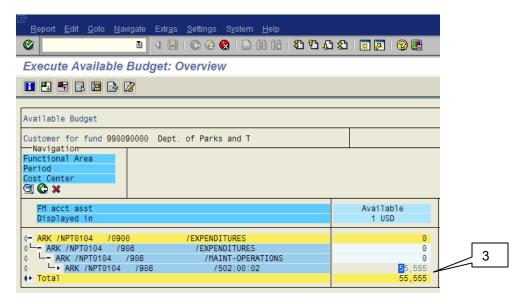
- 1. Click the plus signs or expansion icon to expand the report.
- 2. Budget information, commitments, expenditures and available budget are displayed.

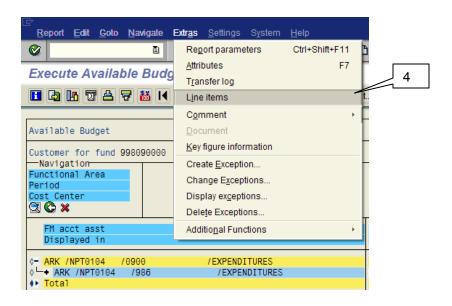


Actual Budget Report (Transaction Y DEV 80000046)



- 3. If the entire report is not displayed, click the right arrow to view the next page.
- 4. Click on a total to highlight it, then go to Extras> Line Items. This will allow you to view the documents with line items that make up the total.







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